The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,020—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit	25th Nov
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester	23rd ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.L. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester	20th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	10th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

29th Nov. 13th Dec.
27th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Jan. 1894.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21. 1893.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	ons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A STEAMER	3,000	End of November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1893. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th ,,
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3,544	13th Jan., 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 21, 1893.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 26th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 7th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 24th November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd November, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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PREPARATIONS FOR POLISHING BOOTS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Lutetian Cream	per bot.	1 0	1 2
Meltonian Cream	,,	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & CO.'S OWN PREPARATIONS,
Specially recommended.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Morocco Cream	per bot.	0 10	0 12
Do. do	per doz.	7 0	7 14
Russian Cream	per bot.	0 8	0 9
Do. do.	per doz.	5 12	6 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PAPARIDINE.

Prepared by KEMP & Co., Ld.
A Specific for Flatulency.
Peculiarly reliable remedy.
A boon to thousands.
Regulates the Liver.
Indigestion vanishes with its use.
Dyspepsia is no longer a terror.
Is Tonic as well as Curative.
Nothing better for Spleen.
Ensures prompt and easy digestion.

Testimonials received from all parts of India.

PRICE Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.

		Per Doz.
CHATEAU LAFITE,	after dinner	41 12
Do. Larose	dinner	29 4
St. JULIEN	dinner	25 4
St. Estephe	breakfast	20 4
MEDOC	breakfast	17 12
St. Julien Medoc	breakfast	12 12

Discount for Cash 5 per cent.
Cases of 2 doz. Pints Rs. 2 extra.
RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

PARCELS OF CHEROOTS

AS 'XMAS PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

TREACHER & CO.

UNDERTAKE to deliver, free of all charges, to any Address in England or Wales, Parcels of their CELEBRATED JAVA and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS at the following rates:—

Quantity	Cheroots			Rs.	a.	Quantity			Rs.	a.
1,000	HAVANAS	for Rs.		115	0	500	for Rs.		65	0
1,000	GEM MUSTER	,,	,,	90	0	,,	,,	,,	52	0
1,000	NOBLES	,,	,,	115	0	,,	,,	,,	65	0
1,000	DAWSONS	,,	,,	120	0	,,	,,	,,	67	8
1,000	THOMPSONS	,,	,,	130	0	,,	,,	,,	72	8
1,000	TREACHER'S MUSTER	,,	,,	115	0	,,	,,	,,	65	0
1,000	CLUB MUSTER	,,	,,	175	0	,,	,,	,,	95	0
1,000	No. 1 JAVAS	,,	,,	130	0	,,	,,	,,	72	0
1,000	No. 2 JAVAS	,,	,,	115	0	,,	,,	,,	65	0
1,000	No. 3 JAVAS	,,	,,	100	0	,,	,,	,,	57	8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER

IS THE VERY BEST BREWED IN GERMANY,
IS ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

THESE Cards are second to none in Elegant designs, Neat style, and Tasteful wordings. In great many Varieties of series to select from. BOOKLETS and TOYBOOKS for Children are also on hand. We respectfully Solicit an early Inspection. CARDS in PACKETS of 20 and 25, Annas 6 and 8.

23, HUMMUM STREET. MADON, SONS & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!

THORPE & CO.'S

SPECIAL SHIPMENT OF THE ABOVE.

NEW SHAPES; FASHIONABLE COLOURS.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
SOFT FELT FAWN,
SOFT FELT BROWN,
SOFT FELT BLACK,
CLERICAL SOFT FELT,
} FROM Rs. 6-12.

BAG TOP CAPS .... Rs. 3.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE & CO., (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHITE AND STRIPED DRILL, FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR the best and most durable Drills for Summer Clothing, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

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SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

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PEARLS.

DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, CAT'S EYES,
SAPPHIRES, TURQUOISES,
&c., &c., &c.,

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

MISSING STONES replaced in Ornaments, and all kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All GEMS set on the PREMISES under the STRICTEST EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES furnished for ANY DESCRIPTION of JEWELLERY, no matter how INTRICATE or ELABORATE.

Charges commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WHAT TO DRINK? WHY, NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "SQUARE-BOTTLE" WHISKY,

and you'll not regret it!!

"There's not a headache in a hogshead of it."—*Shakespeare.*

Send Cash along at once—Rs. 33-12-0,
and try a case.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD.
To be obtained of our Agents in every Indian Station.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Just Received Per P. & O. Mail Steamer "Oriental."

"Acme" Cameras.
Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic.
Amidol Hauff.
Backgrounds.
Bamboo Tripods.
Books on Photography.
Border Negatives.
Bottles, glass stoppered.
Bromide Paper and Opals.
Brushes, dusting.
Burnishers.
Cameras.
Card Boards.
Celluloid Films.
Chemicals.
Cloud Negatives.
Cutting Glasses.
Dallmeyer's Lenses.
Detective Cameras.
Developers.
Developing Lamps.
Dishes, Glass.

Dishes, Granitine.
,, Porcelain.
,, Ebonite.
Dropping Bottles.
Dry Plates.
Eastman's Bromide Paper.
,, "Solio" ,,
Edward's Specialities.
Ferro Prussiate Paper.
Filtering Paper.
Finders.
Focussing Glasses.
,, Cloths.
Funnels, Glass.
Graduated Glass Jugs.
,, ,, Measures.
Guide Books for Beginners.
Head Rests.
Hydrokinone.
Ilford's Printing out Paper.
,, Dry Plates.
"Kodak" Cameras for Plates or Films.

"Kodak" Spools.
Lantern Plates, Edward's.
,, ,, Thomas's.
,, Slide Boxes.
Lenses, best makers.
Light Tight Boxes.
Magic Lanterns.
Magnifying Glasses.
Marion's Cameras.
Masks and Discs.
Meagher's Cameras.
Metol Hauff.
Mounts, all sizes.
Opaque Glass Measures.
Plate and Print Washers.
Platino: Sens: Paper.
Photo Boxes, Screens and Stands.
Porcelain Washing Troughs
Plate Boxes and Racks.
Platinotype Requisites.
Print Trimmers.
Print Washers.

Printing Frames, 3¼" square and upwards.
Rodinal.
Ross' Lenses.
Ruby Twill.
Sandell Plates.
Scales and Weights.
Sensitized Paper.
Shew's Pocket Cameras.
Shutters.
"Solio" Paper.
Spotting Medium.
Squeegees.
Syphon Tanks.
Taps, Swing with Rose.
Transparency Plates.
Trays, Ebonite.
Trays, Papier Mache.
Tripods.
Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Vignetters.
Voigtlander's Lenses.
Wratten's Dry Plates.

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.

Complete Catalogue on Application to

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

AN ICEBERG

IS A PRETTY COOL THING BUT IT ISN'T A PATCH ON

"FRUIT & HONEY." TOBACCO

WON'T BURN THE TONGUE IF YOU SMOKE 30 PIPES A DAY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THOS. OGDEN, LD.

Procurable from all Stores and Dealers throughout India.
Retail of all Respectable Dealers.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVT. PLACE, CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES & PROPRIETORS...Messrs. F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
MANAGER..................Mr. J. SAVILLE SMITH.

TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF THE
LONDON LYRIC COMPANY,
NUMBERING 25 ARTISTS.
ONE OPINION FROM ALL:
"The finest and most artistic Comedy Company that has ever appeared in Bombay."

TO-NIGHT!
FRIDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER,
"THE GUV'NOR."
Mr. H. KITTS as the DEAF BOATMAN.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER,
GRAND PRODUCTION OF
"NIOBE."

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
27TH AND 28TH NOVEMBER,
"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
29TH AND 30TH NOVEMBER,
"A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL."

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1ST,
"MAGISTRATE."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2ND,
THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS,
"WALKER LONDON."

After Each Comedy, New Novelties Every Evening.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
RESERVED SEATS,
Plan at MITCHELL and Co., Medows Street, Fort.
Business Manager: HARRY PYNE.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only for a month in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—ONE RUPEE.
Military and Navy in Uniform and Children under Ten Years—Half Price.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON; and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

THE MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LD.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of Indian Shareholders for the purpose of ELECTING MEMBERS for a LOCAL BOARD, to sit at Madras, will be held on the 8th December, 1893, at 4-15 P.M., at 9, Armenian Street, Madras.

S. A. CHALK,
Managing Director.

Madras, 24th November.

NOTICE.
ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.
JUSTICES' ELECTION.

IN Supersession of the Notice, dated 20th November, 1893, the Commissioner hereby fixes MONDAY, the 11th December, 1893, for the JUSTICES' ELECTION to fill up the Vacancy caused by the Resignation of Mr. SELIM SOLOMON.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 23rd Novr., 1893.

LADIES' HELMETS.
—SUN PROOF.—
CORK-COVERED GREY FELT.
PRETTY NEAT SHAPES.
RS. 12-8.
ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that under Section 319 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, the FALKLAND ROAD, at the Level Crossing of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, will be WHOLLY CLOSED to the Public on and after MONDAY, the 27th Instant, for the Construction of an Overbridge at that place.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1893.

LOCAL PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL.

WE have arranged to CIRCULATE in our CIRCULATING LIBRARY LOCAL PAPERS along with OVERLAND ones from the First December, 1893.
For perusing the "Times of India" or the "Bombay Gazette"—

Morning delivery	Rs. 2	0
Noon "	1	8
Evening "	1	8

With Six Latest Weeklies and four Latest Monthlies with the First Delivery of one of the Local Papers, Rs. 4; with the 2nd Delivery Rs. 3-8; and with the 3rd Delivery Rs. 3-8.
The Local Papers, namely the "Times of India" or the "Bombay Gazette," Circulated in our Library. Posted to Up-country Subscribers, Rates quoted on application.
To ensure Punctuality in the beginning intending Subscribers are requested to favour us with their Orders for December before the 28th inst.
For Circulating Papers at different places from Colaba to Dadur we have lately made Special Arrangements, which make the supply more regular and prompt. Orders not registered for less than a Quarter. For further particulars please apply to

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

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V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
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OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a Trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market. Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

THE Oldest and Largest TEA EMPORIUM.—New Season Kangra Valley Teas, second to none for quality, flavor, and cheapness, comprising Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, and other favourite Mixtures from General Younghusband's Celebrated Tea Garden.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, in a Mill or any other Company, having a fair knowledge in Dyeing, by a "DYER," care of this Paper.

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JUBBULPORE TENTS for SALE, nearly New, property of the late LEWIS GORDON, Esq. 1 HILL TENT, Rs. 300; 1 DOUBLE-FLY ROWTEE, Rs. 250. Both 12 ft. square; both Complete with Detachable Bath-rooms, and with Chicks, Purdahs, Carpets, &c., &c. Apply to DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Nagpur (at whose Office they may be seen), or to A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, Raipur, C. P.

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£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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A SELECTION of English OIL PAINTINGS will be ON VIEW, for a few Weeks only, at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 17, Hummum Street. An Inspection is Invited.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE of FURNITURE, &c., will be held on TUESDAY next, the 28th inst., at the Bungalow, lately occupied by Mr. and Mrs. PHIPSON, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, at 1-30 P.M. NOW ON VIEW. Rooms lighted till 7 P.M., daily. Catalogues at BENNETT and Co.
Also 500 PLANTS (Palms, Crotons, &c.) will be sold, without Reserve, on the Same Day, at 7-15 A.M., punctually. NOW ON VIEW.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 36,000 yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH and 5,000 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 6th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of Tender can be obtained, and Samples seen, upon application to the undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th November, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of COTTON WASTE required by the Company for Twelve months, commencing the First day of February 1894. Estimated at 230 tons.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 6th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th November, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the Supply of about 360 tons of PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AXLE OIL for the year 1894 will be received by the Company's Agent at his Office up to Gun-Fire on MONDAY, the 4th December, 1893.
The Tenders of recognized importers only will be considered. The Oil must be of approved quality, and Samples, distinctly marked and clearly described or referred to in the Tenders, must be submitted with the Tenders. The Samples to be delivered at the Office of the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Parel Works.
The Oil to be delivered in instalments of about 30 tons per month in Wagons at the Company's General Stores, Parel, at the Contractor's risk, in good stout sound Casks or iron Drums.
Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Petroleum Oil," and a Deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany the Tender, without which it will not be considered.
Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 22nd Nov., 1893.

NOTICE
TO MUNICIPALITIES, MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS.

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for
THE FIRE APPLIANCES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
London and Northampton,
Manufacturers of Steam and Manual Power, Portable and Stationery Fire Engines. Fire Escapes, Hose Reels, Hose and every Description of improved and modern Fire Extinguishing Apparatus, and High Class Pumping Machinery of every Description.

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THE "VULCAN" STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

At the Grand International Fire Tournament and Exhibition held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, June 12th to 16th, 1893,
THE FIRE APPLIANCES MANUFACTURING CO.
were awarded A Gold Medal (the highest award) for the General Excellency of their Steam Fire Engines; as also
A Silver Medal for Services rendered.
Catalogues, Prices, and all Particulars from SOLE AGENTS.

CHAS. BROWN AND CO.
11, Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th November, 1893.

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GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
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From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 each.
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Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
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Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
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INTEREST ALLOWED
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6 " " 3 " "
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On Receipt of Order we undertake to Deliver from our Duty-paid Stock in London, any quantity that may be required, to any given Address to the United Kingdom *free of all charges* to the Receiver.

These Cigars are Well Seasoned, and Ready for immediate consumption.

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Reserve Fund..........$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
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(With power to increase) to..........£4,000,000
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£1,000,000

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A. F. SIMPSON,
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec, 1892.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND..........£ 100,000.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£1,125,000
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CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
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Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
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P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP... ... ... £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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London Bankers....THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK LD.
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Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 6 "
4 " " " 8 or 9 Months.
4½ " " "
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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street December 1892.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS..........£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892..........£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to..........£3,591,798.
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AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS..........£10,695,969.
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NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM IS UNSURPASSED.
EXAMPLE OF ENDOWMENT AND OPTIONS,

A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

OPTIONS.—Instead of taking the Rs. 6,500 in Cash he may have a Pension of Rs. 415-7-4 a year for life.

Or (if in good health) obtain a PAID-UP POLICY for Rs. 11,085-12-0, with PROFITS payable at death.

Premium limited to 15 years' Payments.
Yearly Premium, Rs. 388-12; or Half-yearly, Rs. 194 6; or Quarterly Rs. 97-3.

These valuable Endowment Policies are under the SUN LIFE GUARANTEED PROPORTION SYSTEM, and no Loss can occur in the event of a Policy lapsing after 2 or 3 years.

Thus, under a Ten Payment Assurance for Rs. 10,000, at the end of *two years* the Assurer would be entitled to receive a *Paid-up Policy* for Rs. 2,000, with Profits, or without, according to the original Contract.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied
By ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive, performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

B. B. R. A. Society, General Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
The London Lyric Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
The Willard Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

Polo.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. City of Wakefield entered the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. Ashdowne yesterday; and the s. s. Taif left it yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Offices, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 25th inst.

Grant College Medical Society.—The adjourned special meeting of the profession will be held in the Library Room of the Grant Medical College to-morrow, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of discussing the question of fever as a whole.

Accidentally Burnt.—Kairoo Vithoo, aged twenty-two years, residing at Chinchpoogly, and employed at Messrs. Treacher and Company's shop at Byculla, was, on Wednesday last, carrying a case containing two jars of sulphuric acid, when one of the jars broke in the case, burning Kairoo all over the body. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and treated.

St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital (Bombay).—The Very Rev. H. Jurgens, S.J., Secretary and Treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 201 from Khan Bahadoor Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, being the amount of his donation to the funds of the hospital, after a visit to the institution; for maintenance of the institution, Rs. 100; for Christmas Treat, Rs. 51, and to Lady Superior for children's use, Rs. 50;—total Rs. 201.

Music at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Overture	Titus	Mozart.
Selection	Paul Jones	Planquette.
Valse	Autre Fois	Waldtenfel.
Paraphrase	Loreley	Neswadba.
Selection	La Vie Parisienne	Offenbach.
Polka	Bagatelle	Waldtenfel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Deserter.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butfoy prosecuted Private Leslie of Lancashire Fusiliers, now stationed at Poona, on a charge of deserting his regiment. The accused was sleeping on the public footpath, near the Chinchpogli Fire Brigade Station, yesterday morning, when Inspector Butfoy happened to pass by. On inquiry the Inspector found out that he had deserted his regiment, and hence took him into custody. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be made over to the military authorities.

A Tonie swamped.—At 2-30 p.m., on Wednesday, whilst the steam launch of the P. and O. Company s. s. Oriental was being lowered from the davits, the bolts of the foremast sling accidentally drew out, letting down the leeward end of the launch to run into a tonie that was alongside at the time, with three men in her. The tonie was swamped, and the men were thrown into the water. Two of them were saved, while the third man, named Sulleman Mahomed, aged eighteen years, was drowned. Every endeavour was made to recover his body, but without avail.

The Cloth Market Cheating Case.—Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, again appeared to prosecute in this case yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. The accused Yusafali Sultanali alias Ismaelji Mahomedali, was charged with cheating Mr. Valabhdas Bhagvandas, a cloth merchant, by false representations, and thereby inducing him to deliver to him goods of the total value of Rs. 212, and was defended by Mr. Velinkar, High Caurt pleader. After recording evidence Mr. Cooper convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Suicide of a Mendicant.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a mendicant, named Mahomedali, aged thirty-five years, residing in a mussafarkhana, at Packmoda Street. As the deceased could not get anything by begging, he was tired of his life, and often expressed a desire to destroy himself. At 8 p.m., on the 12th instant, he was found lying unconscious in his room. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where, on examination, he was found to be suffering from arsenic poisoning. He died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by arsenic, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

Excused from Service on the Jury.—Mr. Allen Jenkins, on being called to serve on the jury at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, asked to be excused, as he was the head of the firm of Messrs. Macbeth Brothers, and had to carry on the business during the absence of Mr. Macbeth. Mr. Justice Bayley pointed out that the heads of other firms had been called upon to serve, and said that Mr. Jenkins was only shown on the list as an assistant of the firm. His Lordship asked if there was not another assistant? Mr. Jenkins replied in the affirmative, but said he was the only person holding a power of attorney. His Lordship told the applicant to file an affidavit, and excused his attendance for the day.

A Vicious Dog.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilson charged Mrs. Ginger with negligently omitting to take such order with a dog in her possession as was sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life. Evidence having been recorded, his Worship, in disposing of the case, said he must think the dog was vicious, but as it appeared to have been kept in a private stable, and was chained and led about in charge of a servant, his Worship held that the charge of negligently omitting to take proper order with an animal was not proved. He believed that Mrs. Ginger did not know her dog was a dangerous or ferocious animal, and as she had said that the dog had already been sent to Punjab, (where his Worship wished it would behave itself better) he would dismiss the case with a caution.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 3rd and 4th Silver Spoon Competition of the Coorla season took place, on Thursday morning, the 23rd instant, and some very good shooting was made. Sergt. W. G. Nicoll, B.V.R., with 38 out of a possible 40, being a most creditable shot. Three G. I. P. Railway Volunteers tied each other for second place with the excellent score of 36 each. Some good scores were also made at 600 yards. Colr.-Sergt. Black, B. V. R., with 35, and Lieut. Pennock, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer, 34, being splendid scores. The competition next week will be on Thursday, the 30th instant. Distances 700 and 800 yards. The following are the scores:—

500 Yards.

	Score.
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	38a
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P Ry Vols	36b
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	36c
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	36d
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	34
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	33
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	33
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	32
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	32
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	31
Sergt-Instr T Tuffield, G I P Ry Vols	30
Corpl A C Scott, G I P Ry Vols	27
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	26

a Handicapped 3 points, winner of 2nd Spoon b Handicapped 3 points. c Handicapped 9 points. d Winner of 1st Spoon.

600 Yards.

	Score.
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	35a
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P Ry Vols	34b
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	33c
Sergt-Instr T Tuffield, G I P Ry Vols	33d
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	22d
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	31
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	30
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	27
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	27
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	20

a Handicapped 3 points, winner of 1st Spoon. b Handicapped 3 points, winner of 2nd Spoon, c Handicapped 6 Points. d Handicapped 3 points.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE RIOT CASES.

Yesterday the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury.

DACOITY AND RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Mahomed Dawood and sixteen other Pathan Mahomedans were charged with dacoity, committed at Bombay, on Friday, the 11th August last. One of them, Ibrahim Shaik Ahmed, was also charged with receiving stolen property, a quantity of copper pots, knowing that it was property, stolen in the commission of a dacoity. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defence.

During the course of the day additional evidence was adduced by the prosecution to connect the prisoners with the raid on Mottee Lowjee, the complainant's shop, and also with several of their number at the time of their arrest being found in possession of his property, consisting of jewellery, fancy caps, brass pots, clothing, musical instruments, and other articles. Huge stones with which the shutters of the shop were battered down were produced in Court, as well as a considerable quantity of the property that had been recovered by the police. Mottee Lowjee, the complainant, stating that many of the articles stolen had been pawned with him by other persons and identified the caps, in particular, as having been stolen from his shop by the fact that on their being recovered they still had attached to some of them the pawn tickets, while in the case of the brass pots, the vessels still bore his writing upon them which had been put there at the time they were pledged. The complainant also identified a bundle of miscellaneous silver ornaments which were found secreted on the roof of an adjoining house inhabited by one of the prisoners, and said the jewellery in question was worth between Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 1,500. He could not recognise all the brass pots recovered as they had no writing on them, but as he was the only shop-keeper in Nagpada who had lost brass pots, he believed all those recovered were his property, as over 100 maunds weight had been stolen from his premises.

Cross-examined, Mottee Lowjee said he was very much frightened on the day of the shop being looted. When the shutters were first broken down he stood in the breach, but was not struck, while he remained there, either with a stick or any of the large stones produced before the Court. He admitted that he could not clearly recognise the accused as all persons of their class looked very much alike, and that in trying to identify some of them before the Sessions Court he had pointed out a different man to the one he had pointed out in the Police Court. Before the loot commenced witness ran away to a neighbour's shop, and when he returned after the arrival of the police, nothing was left on the premises but a broken box. Only about ten or eleven maunds' weight of the stolen pots had been recovered.

The complainant, at the close of his cross-examination, asked his Lordship to allow him to file suits against those of his customers whose promissory notes had been destroyed, in order that he might recover from them the amount advanced. (Laughter.)

His Lordship advised the complainant to consult his legal adviser in regard to the matter.

Some further corroborative evidence having been given, the Sessions were further adjourned till this (Friday) morning.

CHARGE OF FORGING RAILWAY TICKETS.

During the last eight or nine months several forged tickets have been collected at the different stations on the G. I. P. Railway. The forgeries had been executed in such a clever manner that they could not be detected at any station for some time. The Railway Audit Office, where collected tickets from the whole line are received back and checked with the stations' daily returns, detected the tickets in question to be out of the consecutive number for the stations to which they had been used. For instance ticket No. 1813 of 11th March, 1893, from Victoria Terminus to Sholapur was originally issued available from Victoria Terminus to Byculla station only. The latter station's name was changed to Sholapur. Now the number of the last ticket sold for Sholapur by the mail for the same date, being 3348, the Audit Office at once detected that ticket No. 1813 had been forged and fraudulently used to Sholapur. So that while the numbers on the ticket have not been changed, the names of stations (both in English and Vernacular), the railway fare, and in some cases the dates have been altered in a very dexterous manner. The first of these forged tickets was detected, as stated above, in March last. Another forged ticket was detected in September last, and since then there have been almost half-a-dozen cases of this sort detected between Bombay and Nagpur. This ingenious way of cheating the Railway Company was reported to Mr. Jefferies, the Railway Police Inspector, who immediately set inquiries on foot to try and detect the person or persons committing these forgeries. A very strict watch was kept in Bombay for some weeks but no clue being obtained (Mr. Jefferies) moved his operations, about a fortnight ago, to Calyan, where, with the sanction of Mr. Keily, the Passenger Superintendent, a special staff of European guards was appointed to examine all trains from the north east side. On the 21st instant, a third class passenger by the up Nagpur passenger train was detected at Calyan by one of the special guards, named Hodges, with a ticket No. 6089, Amraotee to Byculla. Mr. Hodges inquired from Mr. Martin, another of the special guards, what the last number of the ticket from Amraotee was, and on being told that it was 743, Mr. Hodges immediately placed the passenger before Mr. Bedford, the Traffic Superintendent, who had also been instructed to help Mr. Jefferies. Mr. Bedford at once telegraphed to Amraotee and ascertained that the ticket No. 6089, which was found with the passenger, had been issued to Budneira, a station next Amraotee, and not to Byculla. The whole matter was then placed in Mr. Jefferies' hands. Subsequently type-blocks for a number of stations on G. I. P. Railway, viz., Nagpur, Amraotee, Jubbulpur, Mulkapur, Khundwa, Etarsi, Wadi, Sholapur, Barsi, Poona, Musjid, Dadar, and Baroda, Ahmedabad and Broach, on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, were found in the possession of the passenger. About a dozen forged tickets, some of which appeared to have been used, were also thrown by the passenger on the floor of the carriage in which he was detected, and were subsequently found in the carriage. Mr. Jefferies then brought the accused to Bombay, and on searching his house at Colaba, found forty-two types and half-a-dozen Railway Time Tables and Guides on some of the pages of which the accused had been trying the forged blocks.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Jefferies charged that passenger, who was a Hindu, of about thirty-three years of age, and whose name was Namdeo Bhau, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with using a forged document, under Section 471 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Nicholson, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. After the facts of the case were placed before the Court, and the witnesses for the prosecution examined, the accused, on being questioned by the Court, admitted having used the ticket No. 6089. He said that he had rubbed out the word Budneira" and printed "Byculla" with the types. At Amraotee he had some types with him and by means of those types he printed the word "Byculla" on the ticket. He did sell tickets.

The Magistrate, on evidence, convicted the accused on a charge of cheating, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CROWDED STATE OF THE QUEEN'S ROAD.

In consequence of the crowded state of the above road, coupled with the greatly increased vehicular traffic the accidents are on the increase to an alarming extent. In order to minimise these unpleasant occurrences, Mr. R. A. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, is of opinion, that there ought to be a double road there. At 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday last, a Parsee gentleman, named Cursetji Nusserwanji, residing at Mazagon, was driving his carriage along the Queen's Road, in the direction of Apollo Bunder, when the horse took fright at a passing train and dashed aginst a carriage belonging to another Parsee gentleman, named Dhunjeebhoy Bomonji, residing at Chinchpoogly. In the latter carriage there were one gentleman and three ladies, but they all miraculously escaped unhurt. Both the carriages were damaged. The horses were not injured.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Sooting Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy.)

APPEALS IN RIOT CASES.

IMPERATRIX VS. SHAIK OOSMAN SHAIK SULLEMAN.

This was an application for revison of a decision of Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 6th September last, convicted the applicant of disorderly behaviour in a public street, and fined him one rupee, with the alternative of one day's simple imprisonment. Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the applicant; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared from the Magistrate's record that, on the 6th September, the applicant along with six other persons was charged with disorderly behaviour, and on pleading guilty, was fined one rupee. It was urged for the applicant that he was arrested on the 12th August and was kept in custody for twenty-one days; and that it was therefore impossible that he could have committed the offence charged on the 15th August. He did not go to the Mazagon Police Court or any other court on the 6th September or at any other time, and plead guilty to a charge of disorderly behaviour or any other charge, as was wrongly stated in the record of judgments. The charge first made against him was that of rioting, and not disorderly behaviour, as appeared in his bail bond. He had been employed as a hamal in the Secretariat for the last twenty years, and according to the rules and practice of that office and Civil Service regulations, he should not be entitled to his pay for the period he was confined in jail, and to future pay and pension until the cause of his arrest, imprisonment, and fine were satisfactorily explained; and he was informed that he should not be entitled to his pension unless his conviction was quashed.

Several affidavits were put in on behalf of the applicant, one being that of Mr. W. L. Harvey, Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments.

Mr. Webb, being called upon to report on the matter, stated that he was unable personally to report beyond this, that it was evident on an inspection of the charge sheet that a person named therein Shaik Oosman Shaik Sulleman was placed before him with others, charged with disorderly behaviour, that a plea of guilty was interpreted to him, and that he inflicted a fine of one rupee on all the accused. There was no reason, in Mr. Webb's opinion, to believe that the arrests of the persons charged before him on the 6th September were effected on any other day than on the 12th August. Mr. Harry Brewin, in answer to Mr. Webb, stated that he had no doubt that a person answering to the applicant's name was placed before the Magistrate on the 6th September, and that person pleaded guilty. The plea being recorded, no evidence was led, and therefore no evidence of identification was given, and therefore Mr. Brewin was unable to say whether the person who gave his name as Shaik Oosman Shaik Sulleman was identical with the applicant. It was strange, Mr. Brewin remarked, that the applicant should not have appeared before the Magistrate and complained that he had been convicted during his absence immediately on learning the fact. Had he done so, his complaint would have been duly enquired into.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the Court's decision, said: It is not denied that the applicant was arrested with certain other persons on the 12th August, 1893, and was sent in custody to the Thana jail, and was on the 1st September, 1893, released on bail to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 15th September, 1893. It is also not denied that the record of conviction of Shaik Oosman with six other persons before the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Webb, on the 6th September, purports to be the conviction of the Shaik-Oosman who was so arrested and released on bail. As it appears from affidavits that the applicant did not appear before Mr. Webb on the 6th September, and so could not on that date have pleaded guilty to any offence before that Magistrate, we must set aside the conviction and sentence so recorded against him. We cannot order the return of the one rupee (the amount of the fine which was paid by Mr. Jones as a loan to a friend of the applicant,) as the applicant was not bound to pay the same to Mr. Jones, the Police Superintendent. The applicant must be treated as an untried accused still at large under his bail of the 1st September, and we leave it to the Magistrate to now deal with him according to law.

The Court set aside the conviction and sentence in the case.

IMPERATRIX VS. AMRUTA LAKSHMAN AND THIRTY-FIVE OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, who on the 5th September last, convicted the accused of rioting, armed with deadly weapons, unlawful assembly, assaulting or obstructing public servants when suppressing riots, &c., and sentenced them to six and eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Branson and Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, with Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, appeared for the accused; and the Advocate-General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, for the Crown. The accused were convicted in connection with the riot in Sootar Chawl, and it was urged on their behalf that the evidence of identification and of the commission of specific acts attributed to each of the accused was insufficient, &c.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeals.

IMPERATRIX VS. ABBA BABAJEE AND FORTY-FOUR OTHERS.

This also was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Webb, who, on the 5th September last, convicted the accused of rioting, unlawful assembly, etc., and sentenced them to six and eighteen months' imprisonment. The Advocate-General appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Branson and Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, with Messrs. S. M. Rele, G. B. Rele, Narayen Ganesh, Vasudeo R., appeared for the accused; six of whom had been discharged by the Magistrate for want of sufficient evidence. The case also was connected with the riot in Sootar Chawl.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances and the arguments of counsel, dismissed the appeals.

IMPERATRIX VS. BEHARI LUKAI AND EIGHT OTHERS.

The accused were convicted by Mr. Webb of being members of a riotous mob, armed with sticks, who threw stones at a mosque which they defaced by so doing, and broke the windows and lamps of the mosque. The same legal gentlemen appeared in the case as in the former one. It was urged on their behalf that the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed on each of the accused should be quashed on the ground that the evidence of identification, and of specific acts attributed to them, was unsatisfactory.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeals.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE PAREL CONVENT.

The annual distribution of prizes of this Convent took place yesterday evening, when a large number of the parents and friends of the children of the Convent responded to the invitations to witness the annual entertainment. His Grace the Most Rev. Doctor Dalhoff, S.J., presided, and was accompanied by His Lordship Bishop Pagani of Bangalore, the Rev. J. B. Stein, Rector, St. Xavier's College, and Fathers Waldman, Spangmacher, Hoene, Bishoff, and Macdonough. The entertainment comprised a cantata "Five o'clock Tea" and a farce "Aunt Maxwell's Return." The several characters were capitally portrayed, and the solos were sung in a manner reflecting the greatest credit on the nuns, who spare no pains to train up the girls entrusted to their charge. The stage was well got-up, and the several dresses were very neat. Dr. Dalhoff at the termination addressing those present, said that it gave him much pleasure to thank the nuns for the trouble and forethought they had taken to arrange such a very pleasant evening's entertainment. He was happy to say that he had received a very favourable report about those who had come to examine the school. All the girls had acquitted themselves very creditably in the several branches of their education. He expressed a wish that when, next year he was present at the annual entertainment, he would find the same proficiency amongst the girls.

The singing of the National Authem terminated the proceedings.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Nov. 23.—Thurday's observations indicate the pressure to have increased in north-west India and the central parts of the peninsula and decreased elsewhere. Readings are highest in north west India, and lowest in the south-west of the bay. The storm from Kathiawar has disappeared, but a fresh storm has appeared in the south-west of the bay. This storm is occasioning a severe gale over Negapatam and heavy rain all over the Carnatic. Trichinopoly received six and half-inches of rain, Negapatam six inches, Cuddalore four and half, Nellore and Cuddapah two inches. Except over south-west bay and south peninsula the weather is fairly fine with normal north-east to east winds, but some showers have been reported from the central stations and in the west of the North-West Provinces and east Punjab. The mean temperature is generally high, especially in the Central Provinces. The excess is wholly due to the exceptionally high night temperature.

The Opium Commissioners have announced their intention to visit Madras on December 9th, but have not indicated in what manner they will proceed with their inquiry. They seem inclined now to restrict their visit to the Presidency Town, whereas there was talk formerly of their going elsewhere.

THE HIMALAYA BANK TRIAL.

THE OFFICIALS AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the N.-W. P. Criminal Sessions before the Chief Justice and a jury, the trial of the officials of the Himalaya Bank, Limited, commenced. There is every likelihood of the trial being a protracted one, not only from the large number of witnesses to be examined but from the nature of the evidence, largely technical, oral and documentary, that will be submitted. The exhibits number about 220, and the printed matter, which could with difficulty be reckoned in pages, is about two inches thick. About 160 jurymen were summoned, and the small Court room in which the Sessions are now held was crowded when the Chief Justice took his seat on the bench at 10 o'clock. As soon as the jury had been impannelled however the crowd melted away, glad apparently to escape from a disagreeable duty. Two ladies who had been accommodated with seats on the bench stayed for a while, but they soon left; and then the Court had as commonplace an aspect as during the hearing of the ordinary criminal appeals that daily come before the Court. Indeed the number of natives, who ordinarily listen by the hour with stolid and unwearied patience to proceedings in a language that they cannot understand, was perhaps rather smaller than usual. The defendants in the case were of course in their places before the Chief Justice entered. Mr. Moss, the late manager of the bank, an elderly, one might say, an old man, though pale, looked in better health and less worried than when he gave his evidence at the preliminary inquiry in Mussoorie more than a year and a half ago. Mr. Greenway is a comparatively young man, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Munton are older. There were seven counsel engaged in the case: Mr. Strachey Public Prosecutor (his brief bound in one thick volume), with Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Dillon, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Ross Alston and Mr. J. E. Howard, appeared for Mr. Wilson, Mr. Reid for Mr. Munton, and Mr. Wallach for Mr. Greenway. Behind the counsel for the prosecution sat Mr. Henry, the Official Liquidator of the Bank.

The first indication that the case would be contested step by step was given by Mr. Alston, who, on behalf of Mr. Wilson, before the prisoners were charged and had pleaded, submitted that this was not a case in which the Court should under section 239 of the Criminal Procedure Code exercise its power of allowing a joint trial. The Chief Justice, however, considered the point was raised prematurely, and should be postponed till after the prisoners had pleaded to the charges.

Mr. Strachey then suggested the amendment of the charges under section 227 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This matter also his Lordship thought might be postponed.

Then began the reading of the charges by the Registrar of the Court, to the number of 12 against Wilson, 16 against Munton, 12 against Greenway, and 14 against Moss, making nearly 11 printed page for the "paper book." As each charge wound up with "To this charge do you plead guilty or not guilty?" it met with the invariable response "Not guilty." The reading of the charges lasted about three-quarters of an hour.

The charges against Charles Wilson, a director of the bank, briefly expressed, were that the misappropriated part of the funds of the bank, namely, the dividends paid to him, in respect of his shares for the half-years ending 30th June, 1890, and 31st December, 1890, and dishonestly disposed of part of the funds in paying dividends to other shareholders for the same periods; that he entered into a conspiracy with Munton and Greenway to commit criminal breach of trust in respect of these dividends: that by means of a false balance-sheet he deceived the shareholders present at the general meeting of 31st October, 1890, and induced them to confirm the ad-interim dividend; that he engaged in a conspiracy with Moss, Greenway and Munton for the same purpose; that he entered into a conspiracy to cheat the shareholders at the general meeting of 29th April; that he made a false statement regarding the accounts of the bank at the general meeting of 31st October; that he was privy to making false and fraudulent entries in the balance-sheet for the half-year ening 30th June, 1890, and similarly for the balance-sheet of 31st December 1890.

The charges against William Munton, another director, were in the main similar, there being in addition charges of making false statements to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies at Allahabad.

Charles D. Greenway, accountant, and for a time acting manager, was charged with criminal breach of trust by misappropriating to his own use certain of the funds of the bank, amounting to Rs. 2,750, at different times up to 7th May, 1891. The charges relating to the dividends were similar to those against the directors.

Frederic Moss, manager of the bank, was charged with criminal breach of trust by misappropriating to his own use certain sums amounting on 7th May, 1891, to about Rs. 21,789 and with dishonestly disposing of certain sums amounting on 31st December, 1890, to about Rs. 13,56,941 by giving them as loans or overdrafts to certain persons without the sanction of the directors. The other charges related to dividends, giving false information to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and being privy to the making of fraudulent entries in balance-sheets.

It will be observed that the charges all relate to the half-years ending 30th June and 31st December 1891, with the exception of the charges of criminal breach of trust which concern Moss and Greenway individually.

Mr. Alston again urged reasons against a joint trial.

The Chief Justice declined to accede to his request, but laid down that Moss and Greenway should not here be tried on the charges that concerned themselves individually.

These preliminaries being adjusted the calling of the jury began, and both sides exercised their right of challenging to some extent. Mr. Alston at the first claimed the privilege under section 451 of the Criminal Procedure Code of having not less than half the jury Europeans. A question arose after a few jurymen had taken their seats whether Eurasian came under the definition of the word "European" in the section of the Code referred to. The Chief Justice expressed the opinion that "European" meant a man born in Europe, and several gentlemen called were directed to stand aside on this ground. The jury finally included only two natives, the others being Europeans and Eurasians. The choosing of the jury had consumed another half hour, and it was half-past eleven before Mr. Strachey began his opening speech to the jury.

Mr. Strachey opened by stating the positions held by the defendants as officials of the bank, and briefly summarised the charges against them. They were beginning an inquiry, he said, which might take a considerable time, and might exercise the patience of all of them considerably. It was a case of the highest public importance. There wese two main sources of difficulty. One of these arose from the fact of the novelty of the charges. So far as he knew the charge of bank fraud was unprecedented as far as British India was concerned. There might be cases not within his knowledge in which directors and other officials had been charged with offences of this character. There had been cases of the kind in England and Australia, and references might be made to them. England and Australia were far advanced in commercial enterprise, but commerce, as far as joint stock companies were concerned, was in its infancy in India, in the mofussil at any rate. This was the first case in the Indian mofussil, or, so far as he knew, in India. This had a great bearing on the importance of the case before them, and on the responsibility that lay upon them, to see that there should be no miscarriage of justice in a case in which the public interest was so much concerned. The public interest was great in seeing that those who were intrusted by the public—by shareholders and depositors—with great powers should abide strictly by the rules of honest dealing. It was true that provisions were made by law for auditing bank accounts, but in this country habits of business were not diffused among the population as in England; there was not a strong and intelligent public opinion watching the acts of people in public trusts and there was not the same means of controlling the acts of those intrusted with public funds. The main safeguard against misappropriation was the consciousness on their part that if they were not honest the law would punish them. That safeguard, where Europeans were on their trial, was placed in the hands of an Allahabad jury. While remembering the importance of this case, they must remember also that the object with which this prosecution was instituted was not mainly or chiefly a conviction or acquittal, or concerned with any set of private individuals. It was the duty of the jury, having regard to the evidence, to consider whether the accused were guilty or not guilty, but the object was the protection of the public. There was another difficulty in the case which was inseparable from the very nature of it. For the purpose of the case it would be necessary to lay before them a quantity of evidence, tedious and often technical. It would be necessary to put before them the financial position of the bank before 1890-91. They would have to familiarise themselves with the way in which the bank was carried on, the mode in which dividends were declared, and matters which those who were not acquainted with accounts would not immediately apprehend. They would have every assistance given them, officers of the bank would be called to thoroughly explain to them the books and the mode of keeping those books, and except witnesses, familiar with accounts, would explain any questions of company usage, and in this way he did not despair of arriving at the truth at the conclusion of this inquiry. The evidence of the prosecution would be that in 1891, and for a considerable period before that time, the bank was in a state of hopeless insolvency. The balance-sheets of 1891 represented the bank as sound and prosperous by implication; they stated the assets of the bank as good assets; considerable profits were alleged to have been made, which would form a divisible balance. If the state of things had been as these balance-sheets disclosed, the result would have been that the creditors of the bank would have recovered everything, there would have been sufficient funds to pay depositors, and the shareholders would have recovered a considerable amount of their shares. But, as he had said, the contrary was the true state of affairs; the company was making no profits, it was hopelessly insolvent, if they had gone into liquidation the depositors would have got three or four annas in the rupee and the shareholders nothing. What the defendants did was to take ten thousand rupees in each of these half-years out of the corporate funds of the bank and distribute these funds among the shareholders, including themselves. And they did this knowing the state of affairs. They paid away in dividends the money that was lent by depositors to the bank. They got these dividends confirmed by deceiving the shareholders as to the true facts. To some extent, of course, the object was to keep the bank going on, for they fully realised that if the true state of things were known there would be an uprising of shareholders and deposits would be withdrawn; they had strong personal motives for keeping the bank going. He had explained roughly what the prisoners were charged with, and he would now proceed to lay before them the evidence by which the prosecution expected to establish the charges. The learned counsel then proceeded to sketch the history of the bank from its foundedation in 1874 and to state when the defendants became connected with it. Next as to the mode of keeping the books. he explend that every entry in them was made from vouchers signed by the manger Moss or the accountant Greenway or both of them. The balance-sheets after being made up in the office were circulated among the directors for sanction. In 1890 the directors began for the first time to issue a report of their own. A reserve fund was started in 1875 and Rs. 5,000 was usually put to it yearly. There was an important resolution passed in 1874, limiting the manager's powers of granting loans to sums of Rs. 1,000, and in the following year the sanction needed for loans of different sums was defined. Latterly everything was left in the hands of the manager and the resolutions of the directors and the requirements of the law were disregarded. It was doubtful how far the directors were aware of the state of things up to 1890, but in that year there was a great burst of activity on their part, and they made frequent visits to the bank and inspected the books, meetings were held, minutes recordod, and resolutions passed.

The resolutions of the directors beginning on 19th April 1890 showed that they had resolved to overhaul the accounts and to familiarise themselves with the condition of the bank. Thy found that the manager had been disregarding the rules about the granting of loans. They also resolved that every loan should bear the sanction of three directors, and they included over-drafts among loans, excepting only cases of emergency, when the manager might use his discretion and immediately report his action to the directors. They deducted Rs. 200 from Mr. Moss's pay and granted the same sum to Mr. Greenway in consequence of the unsatisfactory way in which loans had been granted by Mr. Moss. In May they tried to get a loan from the Mussoorie Bank, and among other things they found that Mr. Moss had been in the way of remitting money to England at the rate of two shilling per rupee, and they put a stop to the system. Going on through the minute book, the jury could see frequent references to the discovery of other matters. On 10th July the directors associated Greenway with the manager, they have noticed that debts which had been barred by the statute of limitation being exceeded and debts had been allowed to run in without steps being taken to realise them, and they stated that it was on account of the state of affairs that they applied a check to the illegal action that had been taken by Moss. The point the learned counsel wanted to bring out was the explicit statement that the directors had gone over the accounts and had discovered irregularities. The minute book was in the handwritting of Greenway. The next resoltion, that of 16th July, that was Mr. Moss before resuming charge of his office should give an explanation of the bad debts. On the same date they approved the balance-sheet of the half-year ending 30th June 1890, and ad-interim dividend of 10 per cent. That dividend was paid to the shareholders, including the accused, on 1st August, and confirmed by the half-yearly meeting on 31st October 1890. The prosecution took up the position that this was a false balance-sheet, and that the accused knew it to be false. The explanations he had to give about this balance-sheet applied to that of 31st December 1890. It appeared on the face of the former that the assets considerably exceeded the liabilities, and one large figure was "Loans, Bills discounted, &c.," amounting to 28 lakhs odd rupees. If this was good then they had the profits they alleged that they had. But there had to be taken from this sum 9 lakhs of rupees, the amount of bad debts, then and afterwards absolutely unrealisable. The principal of the debt and the accumulated interest were alike classified among the assets. For example, a man insured his life and made over the policy to the bank as his sole security. He failed to pay the premia and the bank in order not to lose the security paid the premia; and the principal, interest, and premia which the debtor could not pay, were debited to him and entered in the balance-sheet as assets. The point of it all was that there was not a balance to the good, but a balance to the bad. Yet a dividend to the extent of some Rs, 10,000 was distributed, which came out of the money lent by depositors. In addition to the item of Rs. 28,00,000 Loans and Bills Disounted, there was in the abstract of profit and loss for half-year ending June 1892 the profit on the interest account which was said to amount to Rs. 1,25,000, and evidence would be put forward to show that this should be cut down by at least Rs. 54,000. That interest was not realisable. So in the half-year of December 1890 it was stated in the a balance of profit and loss that there was good interest realisable amounting Rs. 1,08,000, which had similarly to be cut down by Rs. 30,000. The balance-sheet showed a sound condition of affairs, and the abstract of profit and loss showed the same. It would be shown that this was untrue, and untrue to the knowledge of the persons putting it forward. Besides those misstatements there were others. In the balance-sheet of 30th June it was stated that the bank possessed Rs. 48,500 as cash and Treasury drafts, similarly in the next half-year ending 31st December they represented that they had Rs. 57,000 in cash and drafts. The jury must consider the object of this cash balance. It was required to meet immediate demands—floating deposits and the fixed deposits which fell due from to time. Among the liabilities there was an entry of floating deposists; in the balance-sheet of 30th June they were roughly Rs. 1,90,000 and on 30th December Rs. 1,06,000. On the one side the cash balance was inflated, and on the other the floating deposits were understated. This was accomplised by putting in the fixed deposits items that should have been put in the floating deposits, the only difference between the ordinary floating deposits and those so placed being that by an arrangement interests was paid on the sums so entered which was not usually done in the case of ordinary roating deposits. There was a book called the cash detail book, in which they would find that the cash fluctuated from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 2,000, but on the 30th June it sprung up to Rs. 19,500, which was composed partly of Rs. 14,500 made up of hundis, two by Wilson, two by Munton, and two by Greenway. They were drawn on a Calcutta firm payable at about sixty days. These bills were given on 30th June to the cashier. He was to sell three and keep three. Two of Munton's and one of Wilson's were to be sold. The other three were raturned about a month afterwards to the drawers. They were none of them cashed on 30th June, and three of them were never cashed at any time. The same thing happened on 31st December 1890. The cash balance according to the prosecution was inflated by Rs. 30,000. The average amount in cash in the cash detail book was again from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 2,000, but on 30th December it suddenly rose, as it had done in the previous half-years. This was how it came about Some day previous to 31st December the manager sent a gentleman named Sells to Mr. Lionel Hearsey with instructions to get the assistance of his name to raise Rs. 30,000. Mr. Hearsey drew six bills amounting to that sum. Mr. Sells tried to negotiate these bills but failed, and Moss directed that the bills, none of which were payable on demand, should be entered under cash in the balance-sheet. It would be shown that it was contrary to banking usage to include in cash any bills not payable on demand. It was necessary not only to show that the balance-sheets were false, but also that the accused knew that they were false. The evidence to prove their knowledge was mostly documentary. The loans and advances had been made by Moss, and there was a presumption that he was aware of their nature. As to the knowledge of the directors, he had put before them resolutioes which shewed that they had studied the books, and particularly they had had before them vouchers called interest sheets ordering the interest to be put under Interest Account or Unrealiasd Interest Account. In the former case the sum was taken into the profits, in the latter it was treated as unrealisable Any one seeing these sheets would see at once whose interest was treated as profit and whose not. There was also the minute calling for explanation from Moss and criticising the accounts. It was signed by all the directors, and was written by Greenway. The jury view of their knowledge would to a great extent depen on their opinion of that minute.

The Court adjourned for luncheon.

On the Court resuming the Chief Justice said that the Court would sit daily from half past ten so four o'clock.

Mr. Strachey asked if his Lordship would make the hour eleven o'clock. It would give counsel time for consultation; and some of the jury had to come a long distance.

The Chief Justice said he had looked at the evidence and saw it would be a long case, and he did not like to keep the jury a day longer than necessary. The Court would meet at half-past ten.

Mr. Vansitart then read the minute of the directors asking for an explanation from Moss.

Mr. Strachey explained that there was a draft of this minute in the handwriting of Wilson, and in that draft the passage occurred in reference to the insurance polices: "Many of them are on young lives which will in all probability outlive the bank." The jury would remark that though is some cases the directors seemed to be ignorant of the accounts they in other cases gave information to Mr. Moss. Counsel went into details of soveral of the accounts to show the want of security for sums that were entered as assets. In 1887 a book known as the Z Loan Register was started. It was kept for loans regarded as so bad that it was not worth while to charge interest on them. Yet in the balance sheets of June and December 1891 the sums in the Z Loan Begister were entered as assets to the amount of Rs. 1,13,000 and Rs. 1,15,000. After explaining what were the duties of an auditor, counsel stated that the auditor, Mr. Connell, was appointed in September 1888. One representation of the directors was that they relied on the signature of the auditor, and, being satisfied that the accounts were correct, they declared the dividend. Evidence would be given to show that the dividend was declared and paid before the auditor began his audit for both the half years of 1890. Mr. Connell, a friend of Moss, was obviously incompetent to audit the accounts of the bank, as the jury would readily perceive when he was in the witness box, and he was treated as a cypher.

The Chief Justice: Your suggestion is that they employed an auditor who was practically a dummy, and who would not by a correct audit disclose the true position of affairs.

Mr. Strachey said that was the suggestion. On the 6th of May a loan of Rs. 25,000 from the Mussoorie Bank fell due, and on the 29th of May a loan of Rs. 30,000. The Himalaya Bank had on the latter date only Rs. 19,000 in cash, and the Mussoorie Bank, rather than push the bank and cause its failure, renewed the loans. In September 1890 Moss returned from leave, but did not answer the questions put to him by the directors till June 1891. Witnesses would be called to say that depositors, trusting to the report of the directors in the half-yearly reports of 1890, renewed deposits to the extent of 5 lakhs, and new deposits were made to the amount of Rs. 70,000. In December 1890 the directors proposed an economy by reducing pay, but, on his threatening to divulge the state of the bank, they withdrew the proposal. In January 1891 the directors met at Derha Dun and approved of the ad-interim dividend of 10 per cent., having before them the balance sheet and the interest sheets. One director, Wilson, seemed to be in some doubt as to the wisdom of keeping up the bank, and wrote to Moss to that effect in a letter dated 7th February, and in a postscript he said that it appeared to him that "the bank will not be faithfully able to recommend an ad-interim divend of 10 per cent. per annum." On the 29th April however he voted for the confirmation of the dividend. In March 1891 the run on the bank became severe, and an arrangement was made with Mussoorie Bank. That bank agreed to make a further advance of one lakh, making a total advance of 3½ lakhs, and in return for this the Himalaya Bank made over securities to the amount of 4 lakhs. In April 1891 Wilson wrote to Moss resigning the post of director. He signed the manuscript report of the directors, but his signature did not appear under the report when printed. Counsel came now to deal with the case against the different defendants. The defendants had a considerable motive in disguising the condition of the bank. Had the condition of the bank been known it would have caused a panic. First as to Wilson. In September he sold 100 shares, and up to 5th December 47 shares and 5 shares more, getting for them some Rs. 16,000. Mr. Wilson, he remarked, was not here charged with fraudulently selling the shares. That was not the only stake he had. Shortly after the bank went into liquidation, an inquiry was held by the Judge of Saharanpore into the affairs of the bank, and the defendant Wilson was examined and stated that he sold his shares, knowing the bank to be in an unsonnd condition.

The Chief Justice said he should tell the jury not to consider the question of selling the shares. He was not charged with selling shares. The only bearing of the question was did he know that the bank was unsound when he sold his shares.

Mr. Strachey said that was all he wanted to press.

What he did was to cooperate in keeping the bank going while he was selling the shares and otherwise diminishing his stake in the bank. Counsel next read a letter from Wilson to Munton on 23rd January, in which he said his stake in the bank was Rs. 60,000, a statement which could only be understood if Wilson was including his wife's deposit. In addition to these shares and his wife's deposit, he had a floating deposit which in March amounted to Rs. 7,919, but which in June had been all withdrawn. He now came to the next defendant, Munton. He also sold his shares to the number of 152, and sold them under an assumed name. He withdrew a deposit of his wife's and he withdrew his floating deposit in May 1891. Greenway was, of course, in a different position from the directors. He was a paid servant of the bank. He and his wife had a deposit in the bank of Rs. 17,000 in July 1889, in August 1890 Rs. 5,000 was withdrawn. He had a floating account overdrawn about Rs. 1,900. On 6th May 1891 it had risen to Rs. 4,640. Greenway wrote to Moss asking leave to withdraw the deposit of Rs. 15,000, but this the directors refused to allow. Greenway then transferred the whole of his fixed deposit to Dr. Collis, apparently with the expectation that Dr Collis would be to exercise pressure on the directors. Then the directors discovered the over-draft and asked Greenway to transfer from the account in Dr. Colli's name the amount of the draft.

The Court rose for the day.

HIGH COURT.—November 24.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Farran).

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

746-Little S N and B—Ahmed bin Shaik Essa Khuliffa and another vs Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa and others—Payne G and S and F and M.
777—Payne G and S—Damji Ramji vs Tejpal Khetsey and anotner—Bhaishunker and K.
760—Little S, N and B—Vulubhdas Damodhar vs Canjee Purbut and others—Payne G and S, and Bhaishunker and K.
763—J C Cama—Jamsetjee Nawrojee Kapadia and another vs Byramjee Bhimjibhoy Mistry—Chalk W and S.
774-36-91—Chalk W and S—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Jetha Ratna and others—Payne G and S, and Edgelow and G.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes

351-24087-93—Balkrishna and P—Dyal Mowjee vs Nanbai and another—Payne G and S.
27428-92—Khunderao M—Cooverbai vs Kessowjee Lalljee—Bhaishunker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

433-93—Mansukhlal D and J—Moorbai vs Jacob Elias Sassoon—Payne G and S.
396-92—M N Saklatwalla—Burjorjee Shapurjee Desal vs Luckmichand Bhugwanjee Kamdarna—M H Khan.
272-93—Edgelow and G—Muncherjee Bamonjee vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Bhaishunker and K.
199-93—K D Shroff—Goculdas Khoosalchand and another vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Little S N and B.
301-93—Chitnis M and M—Shivji Lingoo Jaya vs Toolsiram Sentooji Kale—Chalk W and S.
151-36—Little S N and B—Vussonjee Mansing and others vs Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia—J C Cama.
492-89—J C Cama—Jamsetjee Pallonji Kapadia vs Vussonjee Mansing and others—Little S N and B and J C Cama.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

311-91—In person—(a pauper)—Roque D'Souza vs Joseph De Souza and others—Nanu and H.

Postponed Long Causes.

186-93—Payne G and S—E Spinner and another vs Heeralal Sooonderlal and others—Dickshit and H and In person.
244-93—Dickshit and H—Cooverjee Morajee and others vs Jumsetjee Jamasjee Mistri—Bicknell M and M.
281-92—Little S N and B—Dagachand Bhaichund vs Custoorchand Javerchand and others—Muljee R and D and F.
361-93—Bicknell M and M—Narman Crantoum MacLead vs Devkabai and another—Janardhan and A.
344-93—Bicknell, M and M—Hassanally Moolla Hakimjee and others vs Rahimanjee Khanbhai and another—Payne, G and S.
265-93—Bicknell, M and M—Choonilal Beniprasad vs Ramdas Luchminarayen and others—Jehangir D.
046-92—M H Khan—Madhowjee Bhugwanjee and others vs Narondas Canji—Tyabji and D.
50-93—In person—Hajee Ali Jan Mahomed vs Khetseydas Hurmookhroy—Tyabjee and D.
87-93—K J Mantri—Ganpat Nana Zankar vs Chimabai and another—Wadia and G.

Germany is much excited over what is called the great Hanoverian gambling case. Certain Jewish adventurers have contrived to inveigle the officers of the German Army into heavy gambling. Public opinion is furious with them, not only for gambling, but for condescending to be on personal friendly terms with persons of not only inferior social standing, but Jews as well. The Emperor is expected shortly to make some grave manifestation of his displeasure.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 55, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN AND OTHER SWEEPINGS &c., &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS STATION AT WARI BUNDER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Company Goods Station, at Wari Bunder:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c. Also on account and at the risk of whomsoever it may concern—

1 case pictures in frames (oleographs of Hindoo Divinities) under Wari Bunder to Nidavanda, No. 3 of 18-3-93. Sender: The Canara and Mysore Trading Company, Bombay; Consignee, selves.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 24, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD FURNITURE, UTENSILS, &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, consisting old benches, chairs, table, brass pots, &c.

Also by order of Mr. Nadurshaw Jivajee Oorunwalla, administrator of Bai Veerbaiji, widow and executrix of Jivajee Nusserwanjee Oorunwalla, consisting old cupboards, carved chest, tables, chairs, cots, clock, globe lamp, empty jars, copper and brass utensils, silk sarees, bundis, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 24, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, opposite to Mr Jalbhoy Ardesar Sett's Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome substantial-made teak, black and satinwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, very rich 8 and 12-lights chandeliers by Nash, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, very handsome table ornaments, fancy door curtains, a strong office shigram, &c., the property of JUGMOHANDAS VUNDRAVANDAS BHAISETT, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong brown waler gelding, about 7 years old, quiet in saddle and harness, splendid trotter, and very fast in harness; has been hunted last Season.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 strong victoria with fixed coach-box.
1 bay arab, strong and quiet, goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong barouche in very good order.
1 bay Arab galloway, goes well in harness.
1 strong mail-phaeton convertible into a waggonette.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Tramway Company's Stables, Colaba, old and unserviceable stores, consisting of horse shoes, rails, cast-iron, scrap leather, gunny bags, paint, oil cans, farrier's rasps and files, &c., &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by "John Roberts," best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, choice table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of F. A. REDDIE, Esq., and other gentlemen.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge," best electroplatedware, Cutch work silver ware, glassware, crown Derby, limoges and transparent porcelainware, very handsome brass three-lights, Hinks's patent duplex hanging kerosine lamps, especially brought out from England, Ditmar's table lamps, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, beautiful school of art ware and majolica table ornaments, a firstrate singer's sewing machine, a handsome strong English built single seated office brougham on C spring, a pair of fast-trotting Arab horses, both going in single and double harness, a set of brass mounted English double harness. Also 500 plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Mr. and Mrs. PHIPSON.

Catalogues ready. Goods now on view. Rooms lighted daily till 7 p.m.

N.B.—The plants will be sold, at 7-30 a.m., on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 24, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 1,000 BAGS RANGOON HULWA RICE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dana Bunder, in the godown of Dr. Hormusjee Burjorjee, by order of Sha Megjee Dewjee, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Soonderjee Kessowjee—

1,000 bags Rangoon hulwa rice.

A Deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 Wheeler and Wilson's system sewing machine. No. 1, complete with table stands and all asscessories.
1 original process hand sewing machine.
1 Saxonia Optima hand sewing machine.
2 horse boxes with slings.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Clio—
50 drums cylinder oil.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdool Kadur Allybhoy—
1 case John Mitchell's steel pens.
73 reams foolscap paper.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built light victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light and neat dog-cart.
1 serviceable second hand landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

LAW BOOKS FOR SALE.

At the Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., the property of a Deceased Solicitor of the High Court, now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT ANDHERI, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises.—

A piece of ground, containing about 7,000 square yards, and situated on the Versova Road, about 5 minutes' walk from the Railway station. There are several mangoe, teak and other trees, and a well standing on the said ground, which is registered under survey No. 95 and Plot No. 4, and is known by the name of Sag Wady.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE of surplus plant and machinery belonging to Messrs. Glover and Co., Contractors for Tansa Works, at Atgaon.

On TUESDAY, the 5th December, at 11 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Atgaon, the following plant and machinery, viz., blocks of size, steel and iron trolly wheel, axles and pedastals, trollies with steel frames, bellows of sizes, English steel hammers, small and large sootkies, steel butts, quarry and ballast hammers, carpenters and miscellaneous tools, picks and powrahs, iron tanks, road lorry with cast iron wheels 5 tons, bullock tonga, Avery's 5 feet beam scale with tripod and weights, boiler tubes, tables, chairs, almiras, &c.

Terms.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance should be paid and the machinery removed within three days from the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 9th December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waudby Road, Esplanade, opposite the Gymkhana, the very valuable and handsome substantial teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., rich table ornaments, Hink's lamps, real Persian carpets, &c., the property of the Venerable Archdeacon A. GOLDWYER LEWIS.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days berore the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 handsome and light landau with lamps and shafts, by Mr. Pallonjee Bomanjee Palkhiwala.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 24, 1893.

£5,000 WORTH OF GOODS to be

Sold under English Retail Prices.

TO SECURE 20,000 NEW CUSTOMERS We have Imported a special purchase of £5,000 WORTH of goods, which will be sold at considerably Lower Rates than are charged for similar goods by the large ready-money Establishments in England.

The goods consist of Bentwood Chairs, Pongee Silks, Flannels, Sateen, Shawls, Gloves, Stockings Bed Sheets, Flannel Suits, Tennis Bats and Balls, Shikari Hats, Boots and Shoes, and are availabl at our Calcutta Establishment, our Rangoon and Lucknow Branches, and from LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, Bombay.

Full particulars and Price List on application to any of these addresses.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AUSTRALIAN
HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!
FOR SALE: Cheap.

JAS. CAVANAGH'S HORSES are now arranged at his Stables, Colaba, opposite the Tramway Stables. It is acknowledged that Mr. CAVANAGH has the Best Bred lot of Horses, landed in Bombay, for years, consisting of all Colors, Teams and Well-matched pairs. Mr. Cavanagh would advise Gentlemen requiring Horses to give him a call as he intends to sell, and will not refuse any offer in reason.

J. CAVANAGH, Colaba.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

THE "NE-PLUS-ULTRA" ENTERTAINMENT.
TO-NIGHT!
FRIDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER,
THE
WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
DIRECTOR............MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.
THE PERFORMANCE WILL COMMENCE WITH A
CONCERT
IN WHICH
MR. HALL
Will Sing the last London Sensation,
"THE CAT CAME BACK."
MISS VERA PATEY
(acknowledged by every London Manager to be the best Exponent of Serio-Comedy that England has ever seen)
WILL SING, BY DESIRE,
"OH! MR. PORTER."
THE
PARISIAN QUARTETTE
WILL APPEAR IN A FASCINATING
PAS-DE-QUATRE,
Supported by the
FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
To be Followed by the
"ARABIAN NIGHTS,"
IN WHICH
MISS VERA PATEY
WILL APPEAR AS
THE GUTTA-PERCHA GIRL,
Introducing
TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY.
CHARACTERS BY THE COMPANY.
THE WILLARD CO.'S ORCHESTRA,
Under the Direction of
MR. EDGAR HAINES.

PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
Military and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price to Third and Back Seats.
PLAN at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.

TO-MORROW,
SATURDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER,
The Success of the Century, the Great Modern Burlesque,
"IN TOWN,"
INTRODUCING THE LATEST CONTINENTAL SUCCESS,
"JEANETTE."
THE CAN-CAN DANCERS.
THE ROWDY-DOWDY CREW.

THE CALL BOY.

MILORD SIR SMITH.
AND THE UP-TO-DATE SONGS AND DANCES.
Mr. P. W. Willard ....as "Captain Coddington."
Miss Vera Patey ....as "Lord Clanside."
Mr. Hall ....as "The Call Boy."
Miss B. Jaeson ....as "Kitty Hetherton."
Miss B. Grosvenor ....as "The Duchess."
Supported by the Company.
YOU KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE CALL BOY.

NIXON & Co.'s
"INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8; Wholesale of

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
BEYNON & Co., Chemists, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 8, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23.

BEYOND an improvement to the extent of 3-16 per cent. in Rupee Securities, at £66⅛, and a decline of ⅛ per cent. in the market rate of discount on short London Bills, at 2½ per cent., there was no change in London yesterday in any of the financial quotations usually wired by Reuter; and in New York, the price of Bar Silver was still nominal, with Demand Exchange on London unaltered.

The Indian Council, at the weekly biddings yesterday, allotted Rs. 10,000 Bills to Bombay, and 29¼ lakhs of Transfers to Calcutta, and 10¼ lakhs to Bombay, at 1s. 3½d., which was the rate previously obtained for Bills and Transfers; and three-quarters of a lakh for extra Bills on Calcutta were also allotted at the same rate. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered next week.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 36s. 3d., per 416 lbs. cif, sellers, April-May shipment to Dunkirk, the tone of the market having been steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, all round, last evening; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. Spot quotations were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 11-32d., for November deliveries, and 4 3/8d., for March-April.

In New York, an advance of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, at 8 cents per lb.; and February Futures were 10 pounds higher, at 8·08 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 39,000 bales, and the figures for this season's arrivals to date compare as follows with those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts	39,000	34,000	47,000
Four days' do.	201,000	175,000	213,000
Since 1st September.	2,590,000	2,393,000	3,344,000

A large business has been done in our local Cotton Market to-day, in which exporters have participated rather more than was the case yesterday, and a further advance of Re. 1 per candy has been attained, the feeling having been steady. The purchases by the Mills sum up 3,650 bales, consisting of 1,600 Julgaum, at Rs. 153-60; 600 Damurgaum, at Rs. 176-82½; 500 Compta, at Rs. 175¼-77¼; 350 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 175½; and 100 Wudwan, at Rs. 170—all old stuff; and 250 ready new Chalisgaum, at Rs. 181¼; 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 188¼; and Bengal, at Rs. 166; and 50 Pachora; while exporters bought 500 old Dhollera at Rs. 177; and 100 each of ready new Pachora, at Rs. 187¼; and Bengal, at Rs. 184 per candy.

This morning's telegrams from the Cotton-growing districts advised a cessation of rain, and the return of bright and seasonable weather throughout the Oomrawuttee, Broach, and Dharwar circles; but in every district of the Bengal and Dhollera circles there had been a further fall of rain since the beginning of the week—light in the former, but ranging from 1¼ inch at Wudwan to 2¼ inches at Dhollera, in the latter. So far, however, no serious damage has been reported, though in several districts of the Oomrawuttee circle slight injury had been done to the crop, and the flowers on the plants in the Broach circle had been slightly damaged.

WHEAT has remained steady to-day, but with only a small business still doing for export; and prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS.—A large export business has been done again to-day in a firm market; but there has been no further movement in rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,746	bales.
Wheat	10,487	cwts.
Linseed	1,115	,,
Rapeseed	3,225	,,
Gingelly	10,142	,,
Poppyseed	1,208	,,
Groundnuts	978	,,
Castorseed	1,599	,,
Rice	5,239	,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged, but if anything, a shade more dull, takers of tonnage being scarce.

EXCHANGE.—A steady feeling again prevailing, rates opened this morning at 1s. 37-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3½d. for Demand, and at 1s. 3 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits, for ready and forward delivery, and 1s. 3½ for Telegraphic, for January onwards. A limited amount of business has been reported both ways, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-32 to ¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 9-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 13-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·61½	,,

The weekly official Return relating to Silver the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 8th Nov. 1893	80,80,000
Add—Silver received during the week	8,000
	80,88,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	9,00,000
	71,88,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening at last evening's enhanced rates for Fours, this market has been steady all day, but with less doing, a further advance of 1-16 per cent. having been attained in the two nearer positions, rates leaving off at 105 for Money; 104 15-16 for the near settlement; and 104 11-16 for the January account. The price of new 3½ per Cents, has receded to 98¼.

SHARES.—There has been a little movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and we quote an advance of Rs. 30 in Sholapore; of Rs. 20 in Soonderdas; and of Rs. 10 each in Star of India, and Swadeshi; but a decline of Rs. 15 in Hindostan, and Western India; of Rs, 10 each in Imperial, and Jivraz Balloo; and of Rs. 5 each in Framji Petit, and Khandeish, at our revised quotations. Albert Press of Kurrachee shares are Rs. 25 higher.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 7/8

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 1/8
Bar Silver	32¼

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya arrived here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, Nov. 22.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived her this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 23.

N. L. steamer Bayern arrived from China.

FOREIGN TELEGAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd November, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	5	10 p.m.	17	21
Teheran	23	2	45 p.m.	...	24
Suez	23	2	55 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 23rd November, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	33	...	1
,, Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
,, Madras	..	41	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

WARD—October 26, at Mandalay, Upper Burma, the wife of Thos H Ward, A M I C E, Agent and Manager Burma Coal Co., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1893.

SOCIALISM is one of many words which are used and excite strong feelings of sympathy or the reverse, and yet have so many meanings that heated controversies are often carried on without the subject in dispute being clearly defined by either side. The two ideas which seem to be most generally implied in socialism are, first, that at present a small minority of mankind live comfortable or even luxurious lives, while the great majority have few comforts or are actually in a state of destitution. Socialism, when triumphant, will make all men comfortable, though none very luxurious. This is the first and perhaps most generally accepted idea. The second is that Government should undertake very much of what is now left to individuals. So far as Socialism is an attempt to better the condition of classes and individuals now in suffering and want, it has the sympathy of all right-minded people, and this attempt is on the face of it so obviously laudable that the equally obvious impracticability of the means proposed is often overlooked. The Germans have the credit of being thorough in their literary work, and it is not surprising that to a German author has occurred the idea of working out Socialism in imagination to its necessary consequences, and giving a picture of life as it would be if the new gospel of material happiness and equality were realised. It may be observed that throughout the work in which Herr Richter describes Socialism in active power, the only means of securing the desired ideal is the increasing control of Government in every detail of life.

It is not necessary to assume that all who are fascinated by the Socialist idea are aware that nothing but irresistible force could compel all men into the desired position of equality. Some, no doubt, honestly, if somewhat vaguely, believe that their ideal would develop and flourish by its own intrinsic powers, if only it were for a time fostered by Government in its early stages. They regard it as a tree which may require artificial protection for a few years, but will soon outgrow the necessity, or as a new industry in a country where even a staunch free trader might admit the value of a policy of protection for a limited period. It is, however, not only the half-informed or ignorant who are anxious to establish Socialism by the forces of Government, but the most philosophical writers who have taken up this subject seem to invoke the same forces without scruple. Either they are unable to perceive, or they perceive but will not admit, what is the obvious conclusion that must be drawn. Their ideal must be impracticable, and in some way inconsistent with the fact of human nature, or it would not be necessary to call in the supreme power of the State, first to create and then to maintain it. If the new system would, in fact, make everyone more happy and contented, why should everyone be so opposed to it that he would need compulsion to accept it. Even if at first men failed to recognize their new happiness and mistook it for misery, they would not long remain under so strange a delusion. Herr Richter in his Pictures of the Socialistic Future gives us a series of pictures of Berlin under a socialist regime. The fortunes of a family of the shopkeeper or artizan class are described in the form of a diary kept by the father who is a bookbinder by trade and a Socialist by political creed. The Monarchy and all the old obselete apparatus of Government has disappeared, we are not told in what way, and private property of every kind has almost entirely disappeared also. At the beginning of the story Agnes, a young milliner, engaged to Franz, a son of the writer of the diary, has accumulated by thrift and self-denial the sum of 2,000 marks, which she has deposited in a Government Savings Bank and proposes to use in fitting herself for her wedding, or in providing her new home. She finds, however, that this modest dowry, the fruit of her own industry, is not allowed to be her own to deal with, but is confiscated by the State on the principle that "all capital, property, mines and quarries, machinery, means of communication, and all possessions whatever have henceforth become the sole property of the State, or, as it is now better called, the community, and all State bonds, mortgages, shares, bills and bank-notes have been declared void—from a statement made by the Head of the Statistical Department it appears that there were eight million depositors in Savings Banks with an aggregate of more than 5,000 millions of marks, which had been invested in bonds, mortgages, and other securities, but as all bonds had been repudiated by law and all landed property transferred to the State, all mortgages, as a matter of course were annulled—hence it was clear that there were no funds to satisfy the claims of depositors in Savings Banks. When a member of the Right ventured in the New Parliament to protest against this confiscation he was refuted by the convincing argument that a real Socialist of pure water never yet had "bothered himself" by saving "anything." Moreover, it was to be remembered that some of those savings in the Bank were in reality only stolen from the working classes, and that "none but a Bourgeois can say a word against this confiscation of the Saving Banks Funds."

Beginning with this picture of Socialist finance, the author goes on to describe the "assignment of work," and in this Franz and his betrothed are both unlucky. He is to go to Leipsic as his work is not required in Berlin, and she is to be no longer a milliner as there is only a very limited demand for skilled labour. It is impossible to assign to everyone the work he or she may desire, since from the number of applicants Government might appoint a forester for each tree, and a hall porter to every door, and while the supply of young women as waitresses and public singers is super-abundant, there is a lack of nurses for the sick. Among men there do not appear many who are anxious to engage in any severe labour such as that of a stoker or a paviour, while those who have manifested a desire to become cleaner of sewers are numerically not a strong body. It was clearly impossible to fix a lower rate of wages for work which seemed popular, and a higher rate for that which seemed insufficiently attractive. Differences in wages would soon tend to inequalities in the style of living, and the better paid workers would effect savings, and then in time a capitalist class would grow up. At present work must be applied by lot as the only fair system, and if a kind of work they do not relish falls to the lot of a good many people, that cannot be helped. On the question of tranquillising the country districts, it was suggested that local possessions might be grouped, each group to be a local produce association instead of having all possessions impounded for the community as a whole, this was seen to be inadmissible since "the results of the establishment of various local produce Associations would be to introduce competition between the several associations. Then, again, the varying nature of the quality of the land must inevitably tend to produce gradations of prosperity and non-prosperity, and in this way open a kind of back-door to the return of capital." It is not possible within the limits of such a notice as the present to complete the picture of Herr Richter, but it may be said shortly that money is abolished, and a system of coupons invented by which more than very minute savings are prevented. Dwelling-houses, or rather rooms in houses, are assigned by lot, each individual having a room, and as marriage is a private affair, of which the State takes no cognisance, a man and his wife may find their rooms in widely-separated districts, but exchanges are allowed to meet this trifling difficulty. The end of the book is rather hurried, and a great strike and outbreak of war on the frontier presage the overthrow of the whole edifice of Socialism, but this is not described, as the writer of the diary is unfortunately shot in the street as his son relates in the last chapter. The English translator of Herr Richter's book states that in Germany the original is read with avidity in editions of hundreds of thousands. If this is so, there must be a very large number of Germans, who feel interested in the question of Socialism, as the author makes little attempt to enlist interest in his story, and the plot is of the slightest description. As a picture of Socialism in practice, the work is not without interest to all students of modern politics. Since Socialist ideas in some shape are frequently claiming consideration in almost every European community, and, however fallacious or mischievous, they cannot be simply ignored.

WHILE India just now is turning her attention to the proceedings of the Opium Commission, Australia is also pondering over the subject of intoxicating drugs. On the evening of the 26th ultimo, Mr. Patterson, the Premier of Victoria, introduced an Opium Bill before the Colonial Legislature, which was forthwith discussed with avidity. The Bill is a very strong one, but while it permits the importation and sale of opium for medicinal purposes, it seeks to prohibit any persons from smoking, eating, or drinking opium except medicinally. Further no person is to be allowed to keep an opium den, and poppies are not to be grown in Victoria, or used for manufacturing purposes. Contraventions of the provisions of the Bill are to be made highly penal. Imprisonment for periods not exceeding twelve months may be inflicted and fines ranging from five to five hundred pounds imposed. At the present time it appears there is only one place in the Colony of Victoria where the poppy is grown, the total area under cultivation not exceeding forty acres, but the passing of the Bill will, all the same, involve a loss to the customs revenue of ten thousand pounds per annum. Notice of the intention of Parliament to consider such a Bill, had, it appears, been given a year ago, therefore the mover contended that if the proprietors of the marsh had extended their business, as undoubtedly they had, it was entirely at their own risk, and they must lose by it. One of the principal objection to the Bill was that it would affect the revenue. But the mover in anticipating this, urged that in estimating the revenue of the country they had to consider how it was made up, and this was from the mental and muscular activity of the people and if the physical and mental powers of the people were prostrated they would have little or no revenue. And he added to this somewhat to his anticipation of this remote contingency an assertion that in India "where the revenue is mostly derived from this traffic," the people are beginning to recognise that they have a duty to themselves as a State rather than to the revenue. As a matter of fact they have not done anything at all of the sort and the appointment of the Opium Commission is the result of the agitation of people at Home rather than of any anxiety on the part of those in India. However, it answered the purpose of the honourable member in charge of the Bill to say so, and perhaps he knew no better. The leaders of the Opposition characterised the measure as hysterical legislature, traceable to the proceedings of a few clergymen and ladies. But he warned them that it meant certain death to two or three thousand fellow colonists who were habituated to opium and could not live without it. This being so, he contended that the House should not interfere with the liberty of any man to whom a small particle of the drug added both physical and mental strength. If sent to gaol, the opium smoker would resume the habit as soon as he came out, and the Bill would be useless as a preventive. They were also going to destroy an important industry in a valuable export, an essential medicinal article, simply because a few miserable Chinamen smoked themselves to death. There were twenty-five million opium smokers in China not injured by it in the slightest degree. The Asiatic race, he declared, could not do the work it did without opium. Let them make punishments for excess, or absolutely prohibit the manufacture or importation of opium. But this Bill made it a crime to smoke opium, and then provided that any chemist could sell it to anyone who asked for it. There was much sound sense in his arguments as also was there in the observations of another honourable member who urged that by prohibiting the growth of the poppy altogether, the friends of the Bill would prevent such cultivation as would supply the medicinal wants of the colony. But the dark pictures of the moral and physical ruin following the use of opium proved too much for the House. One Hon. member wished to introduce a clause providing that opium should not be taken by subcutaneous injection. The House passed the Bill, without the leader of the Opposition being able to secure a seconder to his motion that the Bill be considered that day six months. The Bill was passed through Committee, read a third time, and sent up to the Legislative Council, among the members of which it is to be hoped there is more liberality of mind than appears to be the case in the Assembly.

IN a recent article a contemporary takes the Municipal Corporation to task for having declined to appoint a Special Committee to consider the question of purchasing the local Tramway. The motion before the meeting was that the Commissioner's letter "on the subject of the expiry of the agreement with the Bombay Tramway Company for working tramways in this city" be referred to a Special Committee. Its mover Dr. Cowasji Hormusji subsequently explained that what he meant by this was not that the proposed Committee should consider the acquisition of the Tramways by the city, but that an enquiry should be opened into the present management of the Company with a view to its amendment. In declining to support this proposal we think the Corporation showed a sounder knowledge of its functions than has its critic in the article to which we have referred. The article was based on the assumption that the existing concession to the present Tramway Company to construct and work tramways in the City of Bombay expires on the 12th March next, and that it will then be open to the Municipality to negociate on what terms it will renew that concession. A perusal of Act I. of 1874, which is the charter under which the Company works, and which embodies the terms of the original agreement made by the concessionaires with the Municipality, does not bear out this view. The concession was granted in perpetuity, subject, of course, to the sanction of Government, and subject also to a clause, which reserves to the Municipality the right to acquire the property on certain specified terms at the expiration of certain periods of years. The first of these periods expires on the 12th March next. The proper issue before the Corporation, therefore, was whether the city should or should not exercise its right of buying the concern. Its decision was that it would not do so. The terms of Act I. of 1874 consequently continue in force, and obviously the Corporation has no more power than has the Company itself to make any alteration in those terms. With regard to the true issue before the meeting, namely, that of the appointment of a Committee to examine into the question of the Municipality acquiring the Tramway, its rejection was not perhaps quite wise. We are entirely at one with the majority of the Corporation in believing that the management of the Tramways can be far more economically and beneficially conducted by the present executive of the Company than it would be by any new executive the Municipality could appoint. The success of an enterprise of this nature depends entirely on the efficiency of its organisation and the degree of thoroughness and capacity with which every detail of the working is supervised. The present popularity of the Tramway, and the great facilities for cheap and expeditious transit it offers to our population, have only been arrived at, and we are confident can only be maintained by very careful and zealous management. To change that management, and replace it by men without the experience and training on which the qualifications for it depend, would be to court disaster. But to change the management of the Tramway and to change its ownership are two distinct things. It is, or should be, open to the Municipality to acquire the latter without displacing the former. The question resolves itself, therefore, into one of finance. If the price payable to the Company, in terms of the Act, and which the Municipal Commissioner computed at about eighty lakhs of rupees, would, after providing for interest and sinking fund, carry a margin of profit out of the net earnings of the business, it would, we think, be sound policy for the city to take over the concern. And this is an enquiry for the examination of which, we think, a Special Committee of the Corporation might have been appointed.

THE chief features of the Bombay Customs Report to hand yesterday are the paragraphs which show how rapidly whisky is displacing brandy as beverage, and those which treat of the oil-trade Petroleum is displacing kerosine oil, and Batoum, American. During last year nearly four-fifths of the oil-supply of Bombay came from Batoum. Attempts, it appears, have been made to bring oil into the country by way of Veraval in order to save duty. But Government has taken steps to prevent it in future. Forty thousand cases of oil were carried by the steamer Emma and fifty thousand by the Romola to Veraval. As regards the consignment per s. s. Emma it is recorded that the Government having decided that nothing could be done to prevent the ship conveying her cargo to Veraval, it was allowed to be carried in the same bottom to that port free of duty. In the case of the oil by s. s. Romola, with the approval of the Commissioner, the Collector refused to test the cargo unless it was landed. The landing of the whole cargo as a preliminary to testing was, however, withdrawn on the following conditions: The consignment to be amended in the import manifest as for importation at Bombay, and sufficient portion of the cargo to be discharged into cargo-boats to satisfy the officer taking samples; a bill of entry to be prepared and duty paid without protest on the whole consignment after the oil has been certified as non-dangerous, and a shipping bill to be then made out for re-shipment of the whole cargo under the import-export procedure. The agents of the steamers having complied with these conditions, the cargo was allowed to be carried in the same bottom to Veraval. It is observed in the report that since 1882-83, when duty was removed from most articles of import, Imperial receipts have more than doubled.

FOUR more of the riot cases were heard on appeal before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy at the High Court; and the appeals in three of them from the decisions of Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, were dismissed. Two of the cases were connected with the riots by Hindus in Sootar Chawl, and the third with an unlawful assembly by nine Hindus, who threw stones at a mosque and broke the lamps and windows. In the fourth case against Shaik Oosman Shaik Sulleman, a Mahomedan hamal in the Secretariat, who was charged with rioting on the 15th August last, it was shewn that he was arrested on the 12th August, and was kept in custody for twenty-one days; and that it was, therefore, impossible he could have committed the offence on the 15th August. His conviction and sentence of a fine of one rupee by Mr. Webb on the 6th September last were therefore set aside by their Lordships, who remarked that the applicant must be treated as an untried accused still at large on bail,—leaving it to the Magistrate to deal with him according to law.

THE Municipal Commissioner notifies, under Section 10 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai has been elected a Councillor, at the Bhuleshvar Ward Contested Election, in place of the late Mr. Damodhar Thackersey Mulji.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Nov. 21 was 414, giving a death-rate of 24·10 per annum per thousand as against 29·67 the corresponding period of last year, and 27·02 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 82 died from fevers; 3, small-pox; 4, measles; 58, phthisis; 1, leprosy; 46, diseases of the nervous system; 78, affections of the respiratory organs; 23, diarrhœa; 6 dysentery; 33 still-born; 38, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 12; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 191; Hindu outcaste, 36; Musalman, 112; Parsee, 18; Jew 1; Native Christian, 11; Eurasian, 2; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 317 as against 348 the corresponding period of last year, and 328 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Parish Councils Bill is making very slow progress in the Commons, and the second clause is being discussed in Committee.

In consequence of their recent defeat, the Government have promised to introduce an amendment, giving the franchise to married women.

The passing of the Bill before Christmas is considered to be doubtful.

THE ANARCHISTS.

The Police of Barcelona have unearthed a nest of dangerous anarchists, and have arrested two hundred altogether. The anarchists in London are being closely watched by the police, and drastic measures will follow any outrage on their part.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived at Mandalay this afternoon. In replying to an address of welcome, he said he believed the result of the seven years' administration of Upper Burma had been to render the people loyal and contented. At present the trans-frontier trade is insignificant, and he would rejoice if the railway line which would open up the trade of Yunan and the Shan States were taken up by a private company.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The Opium Commission continued its sittings to-day.

The Rev. Thomas Evans was examined. He gave his experience embracing thirty-eight years' mission work in India and temperance work among Natives. His observations were chiefly confined to the working of the Abkari Department and his labours to the establishment of temperance. He had, however, studied the opium question. He quoted numerous instances of its abuses, and said the Natives did not relinquish the habit of smoking which is more dangerous than eating. The orders of Government for closing smoking dens so far only had a negative effect. He mentioned the common evils said to be the result of indulgence in opium. He knew cultivators would rather not grow poppy. He advocated a prohibitive tax, and thought if Government merely levied a tax and not hold itself responsible for its production they would relieve themselves to a great measure of the moral responsibilities. The Government, however, should relinquish all revenue derived from vices of the people. He would not restrict the sale of opium to purely medicinal purposes.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., Opium Agent at Benares, tendered his evidence. His experience was that opium helped men to stand the fatigue of illness and numerous bodily troubles. He quoted examples to support the theory that if the monopoly be abolished the production would be taken up by private enterprise, and the official compulsion to cultivate poppy would be unheard of. A cultivator is encouraged by advances, but the same thing occurs in the case of indigo and every other transaction with the cultivator or manufacturer. Referring to the economic arguments the speculator has a serious grievance in that mine of wealth being closed to him. The merchant complains of the severe export duty, which checks the development of trade, the rate-payers complain that Government neglects the capabilities of the prolific source of revenue, and the cultivator grumbles that if trade would open his returns might be much greater. The monopoly system did not tend to discourage trade. Witness read the note on the history of monopoly. The present system guards the interests of the cultivator-landlord who gets the security for rent as high quality of the drug is ensured, a steady revenue is provided, taxation relieved, and the material progress of the country rendered less difficult. If the monopoly be abolished the result would be increased cultivation of food-grain. The area would be reduced, and powerful vested interests would grow up. The trade would get entirely out of their hands, and could only be checked by a crushing export duty. The cultivator would suffer, trade would be highly speculative, and Government revenue would undergo risk and disorder, possibly great loss, and at least the uncertainty would be introduced into the finances—an undesirable and unwise step.

A CALEDONIAN SOCIETY FOR CALCUTTA.

A public meeting of Scotsmen was held, this afternoon, to inaugurate the Caledonian Society of Calcutta, to approve of and accept rules which had been drafted for the regulation of its transactions, and to elect the first office-bearers. The roll of membership is satisfactory. The Society starts under the fairest auspices. The objects of the Society are to form in Calcutta a regularly-constituted body of Scotsmen, under whose control the anniversary of St. Andrew may be observed, and who may take cognizance of, discuss, and take steps in regard to any matter which possesses a national interest ; also to aid and relieve well-authenticated and deserving cases, real and temporary, of distress among Scotsmen, in so far as is considered desirable and funds will permit, avoiding cases which would more properly be dealt with by local charities. The management of the Society will be vested in a Committee, composed of a president, two vice-presidents, an honorary secretary, an honorary treasurer, and fifteen members, elected annually.

THE BRITISH MINISTER AT SIAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

The recent report, that Mr. J. G. Scott, Superintendent of the Shan States, now in Bangkok, would act as British Minister in Siam, is correct, Mr. Scott having actually taken over charge of the appointment, and assures us that whatever be the case in Downing Street, England's interest will be well looked after in Bangkok.

THE RAMPUR MURDER.

A Special Court, to be composed of two Sessions Judges of these provinces, has been granted to the accused who was recently condemned to death for participation in the murder of General Azimudin Khan. As the case was heard by the Rampur Court, the appeal lay, strictly speaking, to the State Council, but since one member of the Council, the President, has been officially engaged all along with the inquiries of the prosecution, and another was a witness in the case, this change was obviously called for.

THE MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS' DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 23.

Prizes were distributed to the students of the Municipal Schools this evening, under the presidency of Mr. W. Porteous, the popular Collector of Poona, who, in the course of his learned speech, made very favourable remarks regarding the Municipal administration of Poona and the progress of education. All the leading Sirdars and other gentlemen and some ladies had graced the occasion, when there were more than two thousand persons present. Mr. Dhole, a Municipal Commissioner, offered a few prizes to be called the "Porteous Prizes." The whole affair was a complete success.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 22.

10 p.m.	75·6

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

8 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	78·1
2 p.m.	81·9
4 p.m.	79·1

THE VISIT OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR TO RAJKOTE.

RECEPTION OF CHIEFS OF KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, Nov. 23.

Early this morning his Excellency accompanied by the Thakores of Palitana and Wadhwan having passed some time with the Wadhwan hounds, the rest of the day was passed in receiving visits from Chiefs. A large number of Kathiawar Chiefs have assembled at Rajkote to meet the Governor, and the visits occupied nearly the whole day. In the afternoon Lord Harris attended the races. And late in the evening a reception was given at the Residency.

At a quarter-past eleven this morning the Governor received the visit of his Highness the Nawab of Junagadh at the Residency, Captain Cox, A.-D.-C. to the Governor, proceeded on horseback about 200 yards from the Residency to receive the Nawab Saheb, who was accompanied by Lieut. Harrington, Assistant Political Agent, escorted by a party of Cavalry. The Vizier, the Dewan, and other gentlemen of His Highness's suite followed in the rear of the escort. His Highness was received at the top of the steps by Colonel Hancock, Political Agent, who conducted the Nawab Saheb into His Excellency's presence. The Governor advanced and received the Nawab Saheb on the carpet. His Highness presented a "nazar" of 101 gold mohurs, which was touched by Lord Harris and remitted. His Highness then took his seat on the right of his Excellency. Immediately to the right of His Highness were seated Colonel Hancock, Political Agent, Kattyawar, and his Assistant, Lieut. Harrington and behind him the principal officers, who accompanied His Highness. On the left of his Excellency the Governor were seated Colonel Harris, Military Secretary, Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Captain Cox, A.-D.-C., Dr. Martin, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator, and Rusaldar Syedulla Khan, Native A.-D.-C. to the Governor. The Political Agent introduced the Nawab Saheb's attendants to His Excellency. The attendants also presented "nazars" which were only touched and remitted. Lord Harris gave *attar* and *pan* to His Highness, while the A.-D.-C. gave the same to the officers who accompanied the Nawab Saheb. The Governor took leave of His Highness standing on the carpet, and the ceremonies on departure were the same as those on the arrival of His Highness. A salute of eleven guns was fired both on the arrival and departure of His Highness. A guard-of-honour consisting of a Native Infantry of fifty rank-and-file paraded in front of the Reception Hall, and presented arms as His Highness passed.

His Excellency the Governor presented the Vizier Shaikh Mahomed Bahuddin of Junagadh with the Insignia of the Companion of the Indian Empire, this morning, at about 11-30, and congratulated the Vizier in suitable words.

In reply the Vizier thanked His Excellency for the honour done to him, and begged His Excellency to convey to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress the expression of his gratitude for the valuable distinction so graciously conferred upon him. The Vizier also expressed his indebtedness to his Excellency personally for his good-will towards him, adding that the satisfaction was greatly increased by the reason of the honour having come to him through the hands of so sincere a friend of the Junagadh State, of which the Vizier is a devoted servant.

At 11-40 a.m., Lord Harris received His Highness the Maharajah of Bhownugger, G.C.S.I. The ceremonies were similar to those observed at the reception of the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, except that H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownugger being entitled to an addition of four guns, as personal salute, a salute of fifteen guns were fired both on the arrival and departure of the Maharaja Saheb.

The Raja Saheb of Dhrangadhra, K.C.S.I., was received by His Excellency the Governor about noon. The ceremonies observed were similar to those at the reception of the Maharajah of Bhownugger. His Highness the Raja Saheb of Dhrangadhra also being entitled to an addition of four guns, to the usual salute of eleven guns, a salute of fifteen guns was fired by the 55th Battery Royal Artillery, both on the arrival and departure of the Raja Saheb.

The reception of the first class Chiefs having been over by noon, his Excellency Lord Harris commenced to receive the second class Chiefs at 12-10 p.m., and concluded the reception at 12-40 p. m.

The Thakore Saheb of Palitana, the Thakore Saheb of Dhrol, the Thakore Saheb of Limri, K.C.I.E., and the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan were received at 12-10, 12-20, 12-30, and 12-40, respectively. The A.-D.-C. received each Chief as he alighted from his carriage. The Political Agent met him as each Chief entered the Durbar Room and conducted him into his Excellency's presence. Lord Harris received each Chief standing on the carpet, and the Chief presented the usual "nazar" of thirty-one gold mohurs, which was touched and remitted. The same was done in regard to the nazar presented by the principal officers of the Chief. On the Governor's right hand was seated the Chief and beyond him the Political Agent, and his Assistant in charge of the Prant, to which the Chief belonged, and to their right the Chief's officers were seated. To the left of his Excellency sat Colonel Harris, Military Secretary, Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary, and other officers of his Excellency's private staff. After a few minutes' conversation the Governor gave *attar* and *pan* to the Chief, and the A.-D.-C. gave the same to the Chief's officers. A guard-of-honour consisting of fifty rank and file, of the Bombay N.I., paraded in front of the Reception Hall and presented arms as each Chief passed. A salute of nine guns was fired on the arrival and departure of each of the Chiefs.

At the close of the proceedings the guard-of-honour and the saluting battery were withdrawn.

At 12-50 p.m. the reception of the third class Chiefs, including the Thakore of Lakhtar, the Thakore Saheb of Saela, the Thakore of Vala, the Chief of Jasdan, and Azam Suraj Wala of Jetpur took place. Each Chief was received at the entrance to the Durbar Room by the A.-D.-C. in waiting. The Governor received him standing on the carpet. The Chief presented a "nazar" of twenty-five gold mohurs, which was touched and remitted. The Chief took his seat on a chair immediately to the right of the sofa, where His Excellency was seated, all other officers taking their seats as before. After a few minutes' conversation *attar* and *pan* was given to the Chief by the Political Agent.

At 1-40 p.m. his Excellency Lord Harris received the Fourth Class Chiefs collectively. They were met at the entrance to the Darbar Room by the A.-D.-C. in waiting. The Political Agent introduced them to his Excellency in order of rank. Each Chief presented a "nazar" of twenty-one gold mohurs, which was touched and remitted. The A.-D.-C. in waiting gave *attar* and *pan*. All the officers who were present at the reception were attired in undress uniform.

In the afternoon his Excellency the Governor attended the races, held on the race-course. An unusually large number of spectators was drawn at the races. All the Chiefs, Civil and Military Officers and European and Native officials were present at the race-course. On the arrival of the Governor with the Thakore Saheb of Palitana at the race-course the Band present there played the National Anthem. The programme was rather a lengthy one, all the entries were well filled, and the whole thing terminated very successfully. Captain Ashby, Ressaldar Syedula Khan, and Lieut. Harrington won prizes at the races. Refreshments were provided for ladies and gentlemen present at the race-course. The races being over his Excellency drove back to the Residency.

In honour of the Governor's visit to this Capital of Kathiawar, Camps of the different Rajahs and Chiefs, public and private buildings were tastefully decorated and profusely illuminated. Decorations by flags and bunting and beautiful arches of light added to the glory of the occasion.

At 9-30 p.m. H. E. the Governor held a reception at the Residency, where Rajas as well as influential and leading European and Native ladies and gentlemen were present. The hall was crowded by guests who were introduced to H. E. Lord Harris by Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary and Mr. Mirza Ali Baig, Oriental Translator. The guests dispersed at eleven o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WITH the object of establishing an economical and effective system of maintaining the village maps and the record of rights in Behar, the Government of India have, it is understood, proposed that a Conference should be held in December or January for the discussion of the rules for regulating procedure, and it is anticipated that the Governments of the Punjab, the Central and the North-West Provinces will be requested to depute selected revenue officials. The experience obtained in other parts of India during the past few years will thus be brought to bear on the subject. Should the Conference be held, it is probable that the planters and zemindars of Behar will be invited to send representatives. It is believed that the question of bringing the procedure in the Northern Provinces into something like general accord had, independently of the Behar question, already received the consideration of the Government of India, and that, under any circumstances, the Local Governments concerned would have been invited to allow the subject to be dealt with by a Conference of Provincial delegates.

THE Allahabad paper thinks we have probably seen the last of the endeavour to utilise the commoner kinds of jungle woods for Indian Railways, except for ines of the lightest kind. Its first cost is no doubt tempting, but it proves dear in the end. The huldoo sleepers on the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway had to be replaced within three or four years, and something like 100 miles of the asseena sleepers on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway have now to be replaced by sal.

As far back as July last the case of Sir John Abbott, the ex-Premier of Canada, particulars of whose death come by the mail, was regarded as almost hopeless. It was at this time that Mr. Harrison Cripps, one of the leading Surgeons of the day, accepted a fee of 2,000 guineas, plus all expenses, to go out and remain three or four days with his patient, on whom a critical operation had become imperative. This, we take it, is one of the biggest medical fees on record.

THE services of the Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

THE Rev. H. W. Nelson, B. A., Chaplain of Aden, has been granted two months' privilege leave from December 5 next. The Rev. P. R. Harrison, M.A. will officiate in his absence.

IN addition to his duties as Medical Officer, 1st Regiment, Bombay Infantry, Surgeon-Major James S. Wilkins has been appointed to the medical charge of the Baroda Residency.

Lieutenant H. G. Carnegy, Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, has passed the Political Departmental Examination.

MR. W. HEYLAND, Police Probationer, has been re-attached to the office of District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar. Mr. H. N. Alexander, acting District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, has been appointed Superintendent in charge of the Special Branch, and Mr. E. C. Cox, on being relieved by Mr. Alexander, is to do duty as Superintendent of Police in Hyderabad.

MR. C. E. G. CRAWFORD, on return to duty, takes up his appointment as Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri, and Mr. A. S. Moriarty on being relieved by Mr. Crawford is to remain temporarily at Ratnagiri as an additional Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge.

MR. H. W. J. BAGNELL, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the Poona District, has been placed in charge of the Western Sub-division of that District, comprising the talukas of Junnar, Khed, Haveli and Maval.

MR. A. L. M. WOOD, Assistant Collector in Surat District, has been appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class there. He has also been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Presidency, exclusive of the Town of Bombay.

MR. C. S. MARSTON, of the Revenue Department has passed an examination in Sindhi.

MR. G. V. GAYTHORNE, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, has passed an examination in colloquial Sindhi.

MR. H. O. W. G. BROOKE, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Third Class, Ahmednagar District, has had additional magisterial powers conferred upon him.

MR. B. A. BRENDON has been appointed President of the Taluka Local Board of Sirur, Poona District, vice Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, resigned ; Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, President of the Taluka Local Board of Amod, Broach District, vice Mr. A. L. M. Wood, resigned ; and Mr. G. Scott, President of the Taluka Local Boards of Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras, in the Sholapur District, vice Khan Bahadur J. M. Kharshedji, resigned.

MR. J. W. S. DRACUP, Acting District Deputy Collector, Broach, has been nominated Commissioner of the Municipalities of Anklesvar and Hansot, in the Broach District, vice Khan Bahadur F. Pestonji, resigned.

MR. H. O. W. G. BROOKE, Assistant Collector, has been nominated Commissioner of the Vambori Municip ality in the Ahmednagar District, vice Mr. C. Gibb resigned.

THE following telegram, received at Bangalore from Brigadier-General E. Faunce, C.B., lately commanding the Bangalore District, is published for information : "My last good-bye on leaving India is to my comrades of all ranks who made my last two years in India so glad a remembrance to take home with me."

THE report of the internal trade of the Punjab during 1892-93, remarks the local paper, is remarkable for nothing except the antique spelling of the word crore, which Mr. Hari Kishan, Kaul, who is responsible for the report, writes "karor" throughout. Nevertheless what is good-enough for the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, will probably be held by public opinion to be good-enough for the officiating Junior Secretary of the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

THE latest official statistics relative to the registration of Wills in the Madras Presidency would appear to show that this mode of bequeathing property is extending among the rural population, though it has not as yet taken firm hold of the masses in the interior. In the triennium ending 1883-84, the average number of Wills presented open to Registering officers amounted to only 966 a year ; while in the corresponding period ending 1892-93, the figure rose to 2,341, showing an advance of 142 per cent. The Tanjore District enjoys the distinction of having registered the largest number of documents of this kind during the latter period.

A SHORT time ago the Rana of Dholepur went out in his own estate for a few hours buck shooting, and within six hours killed 24 buck. The rifle he used was a Henry's 400 bore express, taking the 2½ inch bottle-shaped cartridge with 80 grains of powder, but the bullet was much longer and heavier than the ordinary Eley's 220 grains.

UPON the recommendation of the Madras Government, the Government of India has sanctioned that the Southern Chin Hills allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem granted to all officers below the rank of Surgeon-Major and Major serving in the Southern Chin Hills be extended to all officers of similar rank serving in the Northern Chin Hills. The sanction of the Government of India is provisional, pending confirmation by the Secretary of State.

THE Government of India has declined to sanction the proposal recently submitted by the Madras Government for the provision of four quick-firing Hotchkiss guns on travelling carriages and four Maxim R. C. machine guns on parapet mountings for the Pagoda defences at Rangoon in lieu of the 40-pounder R. B. L. guns with which the defences are at present armed.

"A NOVEL METHOD OF ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While directing an educational movement among the Singhalese and having charge of schools numbering several hundred boys, frequent cases of illness tempted me to have recourse to magnetic healing. The experiments surpassed my expectations, for I soon found myself in possession of a healing power, which often produced instantaneous results. Epilepsy, hysteria, fever, and various complaints of the stomach yield easily to my treatment. I am unable to assign any reason for this curious endowment, but feel inclined to regard it as a sacred gift. Consequently, I take no fee for my services. The strange thing is, that my inclinations do not lead me to medical study or medical practice, yet in the interest of humanity, I shall be prepared to place a portion of my time at the disposal of some man of science or doctor of reputation who feels inclined to investigate a branch of knowledge, the avenues of which are choked with superstition and mystery. The instructions of the benevolent Delenze and the older exponents of magnetism I regard as empirical and unscientific. I have dispensed with the tedious process of thumb squeezing and prolonged passes, and can secure similar results by simpler methods and in less time. There is another branch of knowledge which springs out of it of a most interesting character, namely, clairvoyance. Several of my patients, in trance, have had their sense of vision and understanding enormously enlarged. This faculty, though known, has not been guided and used for the best results. I am confident that it will add to our power of seeking wisdom and truth and advance education.

Sir A. Havelock, Governor, appointed me some time since Commissioner of Buddhist Temporalities. I have now sent in my final report. While discharging the duties, I have had occasion to visit several hundred monasteries. Many of the monks devote themselves to medicine, from whom I ascertained that the native Materia Medica includes plants not generally known. This excited my curiosity, and induced me to press the services of my clairvoyants into the study. It will be almost incredible when I say that a boy of thirteen with very average intelligence will indicate a place several miles distant where a particular plant can be found which I require. Once I was told of a monastery, twenty-five miles distant where a certain medicinal oil was prepared. I visited the place, already accurately described. The incumbent was over ninety and so infirm that he could not walk without support. He received me kindly but exhibited a decided reticence when allusion was made to the oil. He doubted the existence of clairvoyance, but permitted me to lay my hands on his body. In a few minutes the old gentleman was somewhat astonished to find himself able to walk the length of the verandah without assistance. I then asked for the receipt for preparing the oil, useful for asthma and other complaints. He professed his willingness to give it, but confessed that he did not remember where he had placed the document. My clairvoyant identified the place and box where it was deposited, and I have now in my possession a copy of the recipe. This is only one of a hundred instances which indicates that useful knowledge may be acquired by this hitherto neglected means. Without claiming any merit or skill on my part, for I possess neither, it seems that most of my patients get easily into this luminous condition, which varies according to their general intelligence.

As my work in Ceylon is finished having founded a college and secured an attendance and grant which makes it self-supporting I am free to transfer my residence to any part of India, where I can get most assistance and sympathy for research in this new branch, on which I have accidentally stumbled. The editor will do me a favour, and perhaps confer on science a benefit by giving insertion to this letter.—Yours, &c.,

J. BOWLES DALY, LL.D.

Mahinda College, Galle, Ceylon.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND CURRENCY.

THE report of the Currency Commission of the Straits Settlements has come to hand. It has the advantage and disadvantage of being an entirely local production, the advantage being shown in an exhaustive consideration of local interests, and the disadvantage appearing in the absence of broader views of empirical interest. Of those whose names who appear in the report Mr. Shelford, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, is the most consistent in urging the adoption of a rupee currency, though he qualifies his advocacy by expressing a preference for a British dollar on a gold basis. Concerning the report the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—Mr. Eddman, who is, I presume, a Hollander, favours a rupee currency, but would prefer a currency, in the Java system, that is, silver currency supplied by the Home Government and interchangeable with it. The bank managers are opposed to the introduction of a rupee currency, and, though not opposed to a fixity of value if it can be attained, think that for the present a British dollar on a silver basis is the only change economically desirable. The Chinese witnesses would generally prefer to have no change, but would not object to a British dollar if it could be supplied as cheaply as a Mexican dollar. I have not had time this week to review all the arguments brought forward, but I hope to be able to do so before I send you my next weekly letter. I may, however, briefly remark that the report exhibits a consensus of opinion on the following points :—

1.—That it is not desirable that the Colony should continue to have to rely on Mexico and Japan for its supply of legal tender currency.

2.—That the interests of the Colony taken as a whole are adversely affected in the long run by the effect of a currency depreciating in gold-value.

3.—That the trade interests of the Colony are much more largely bound up with India than with China, and that the preponderance of trade with gold countries (including India) favours an assimilation of currency to that of those countries.

The objections seem some of them rather curious, but I can only say that I have looked at them superficially at present. One of them seems to express a fear that if rupees were introduced India might export as many rupees as she liked to the Straits, and that the Straits would not be able to ship them back again. The most serious objection brought forward is the difficulty attending the inception of any change, but I am inclined to think that in a Colony where the Government and the Colonists are a cosmopolitan body, all working genuinely for mutual self-interest, and divided by no hiatus, between trade and officialdom, the difficulty which is very prudently put forward would probably be traversed with a minimum of inconvenience.

The easier rates of discount in London which, in the open market, are 1 per cent. below the bank minimum for 3 months' bills, appear to be due chiefly to shipments of gold from Australia and South Africa ; but the Bank of England figures again show a considerable decrease in "other deposits," which implies that the Joint Stock Banks are finding employment for their resources, and we may hope that this may also mean a little more bustle in the world of trade. Since the degeneration of credit caused by the Baring collapse, and latterly by the torpidity resulting from excess supplies of wheat in English markets, the latter, perhaps, having been aggravated by the former, commercial enterprise has received a check. Future compilers of trade records will possibly see in this drawing in of horns a safety valve from far more serious and more widespread misfortune. It will be said to have exposed the danger of an excess of credit being entrusted to one or two large financing firms, and it may be hoped that it will also be said that the result will have been keener, and more intelligent enterprise among smaller though well-to-do firms. There has certainly been a great lack of enterprise in the Indian export trade of late years, for, with the exception of a very few firms, whose persistency and enterprise deserve all praise, the export trade of India has been in several important products entirely neglected by English capitalists. The Indian export trade suffers in nearly every article, except tea, indigo, and rice, from bad packing. That is, the article shipped is seldom what it is nominally sold as, and the value of Indian produce in home markets suffers thereby in comparison with the products of other countries. It has been conceived that the trade of India depends on its being able to produce a cheap article for consumption, and while this was a necessary assumption when such articles as wheat, seeds and cotton were first brought into competition with similar produce from other countries it has become the practice to ship nearly all produce in bad condition, so as to make the most out of comparatively low prices. The system does nothing but harm to everyone connected with the trade, and probably for this reason most firms who have had money to lose have gone out of it, but it is a matter which vitally affects the interests of this country, and the sooner the Home Chambers of Commerce recognise this the better for us, and, I think, also, for them, unless they wish the trade of India to decline.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 22.

THE Central Meeting of the Association was opened at Wanowrie yesterday, at half-past seven, without any ceremony, and the competition for H. E. the Governor's Prize at once began for both European and Native competitors. Throughout the morning an uncertain wind was blowing which had a bad effect on the scores possibly, but the light was good, and the weather bright. Corporal Lambert of the Worcester made the best score among the British competitors at the first distance, 28, Lieutenant Isaac of the same Regiment made 27. This officer made a possible at the Daily Sweeps on Monday, at 500 yards, and made 33 out of 35 at 600 yards.

In the Native Match for the Governor's Prize Havildar Shaik Adam, 7th Bombay Infantry, made 30 points for the first prize at that distance, as also did Naik Shaik Mir Mahomed, 10th Bombay Infantry, the firing on the whole being pretty steady throughout. In the afternoon the British competitors fired the first distance in the Council's Prize (300 yards) and at this stage three men of the Lancashire Fusiliers head the list. But the wind during the afternoon was far from favourable. The Revolver Range was opened yesterday for Pool.

The Kolhapur Purse for Rapid Firing for Native Troops brought out a large field of competitors (242 and among the prize-winners was quite a sprinkling of men of the 13th Bombay Infantry.

The following were the results of Tuesday afternoon's matches :—

MATCH 19.—The Council's Prize. Value Rs. 300. Distances 300 and 600 yards. Prizes at each distance. 1 of Rs. 15 ; 1 of Rs. 10 ; 4 of Rs. 7-8 ; and 9 of Rs. 5.

	Pts.	Rs.
Sergt Dr McKenna, Lanc Fus	29	15
Pte S Wilson, Lanc Fus	29	10
Cr-Sergt F Crapper, Lanc Fus	28	7½
Ordy Room Sergt Lee, Hyd Vols	27	7½
Lce-Corpl R Deane, K O Y L I	25	7½
Cr-Sergt J Mawhood, Poona Vols	25	7½
Lce-Corpl J Giddy, Worc Regt	25	5
Sergt W McCarthy, Lanc Fus	24	5
Sergt E Campbell, Lanc Fus	24	5
Corpl W Burns, Dur L I	24	5
Sergt-Major H Dawe, Poona Vol	24	5
Lce-Corpl G Pinder, K O Y L I	24	5
Vol D D'Silva, Poona Vols	24	5
Drumr J Lambert, Worc Regt	23	5
Sergt-Major E Murray, Lanc Fus	23	5

Four 23s counted out. 81 competitors.

MATCH 41.—The Kolhapur Purse. (Rapid Individual Firing). Rs. 100, presented by H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur. Distance 200 yards. No. of shots 7. Position standing. One minute allowed for loading from the pouch. Target, Figure. No sighting shots allowed. 36 prizes of aggregating value of Rs. 210.

	Pts.	Rs.
Lce-Nk Mahipatrao More, 7th Bo I	29	40
Lce-Nk Shivnak Saknak, 19th Bo I	28	30
Nk Rugho Purab, 13th Bo I	27	20
Lce-Nk Manu Khan, 13th Bo I	26	10
Pte Mahomed Din, 13th Bo I	26	7
Subr Coostan D'Souza, 9th Bo I	25	7
Subr-Maj Amin Khan, 13th Bo I	25	5
Hav David Abraham, 19th Bo I	25	5
Cr-Hav Ambaji Mehtay, 5th Bo L I	25	5
Cr-Hav Gokarn Misir, 19th Bo I	24	5
Pte Aba Kuli, 4th Bo Rifles	24	5

and 25 other small prizes.

MATCH 42.—H E the Governor's Prize. (The Indian Rifle Association Silver Medal and Rs. 400). Rs. 100 presented by H. E. Lord Harris. Distances 200, 500, and 600 yards. Prizes at each Distance. 1 of Rs. 15 ; 1 of Rs. 10 ; 2 of Rs. 7 ; 4 of Rs. 5 ; 7 of Rs. 3, and 10 of Rs. 2.

	Pts.	Rs.
Hav Shaikh Adam, 7th Bo Inf	30	15
Naik Shaik Mir Mahomed, 10th Bo L I	30	10
Lce-Naik Rustom Khan, 1st Bo Grens	29	7
Naik Poshati Mari, Bo Sap & Min	29	7
Lce-Naik Sayyidu Khan, 12th Bo I	29	5
Pte Sumat Khan, 13th Bo Inf	29	5
Hav David Abraham, 19th Bo I	29	5
Naik Vittu Parab, 19th Bo I	29	5

and 17 other small prizes.

The tents for the accommodation of the competitors at our miniature "Bisley" are neatly arranged, the roads carefully marked out, and all the necessary arrangements made for the convenience of those attending. The arrangements in the Secretary's office leave nothing to be desired in the way of obtaining speedy and accurate information as to whatever is going on at the ranges.

On Thursday the Revolver Range will be open for Ladies Pool Shooting with Rifles 50 yards at 2 inch bull's-eye. The value of the bull's-eyes will be divided out at the close of the meeting.

On Saturday, the 25th, the Commandant and officers of the Rifle Meeting will be "at home," at 4 p. m. There will be a competition for a prize on that afternoon, at 4 p. m., for ladies.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CURTIS, A. A. G. for Musketry, Bombay, has returned from leave.

CAPTAIN WILSON, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, becomes Adjutant of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers.

THE Secretary of State has decided that soldiers proceeding to their homes on being pensioned are not amenable to the Indian Articles of War, and are not travelling on duty.

REVISED proposals for grant of a half-hutting allowance to the followers of British and Native troops in the Madras Presidency, on the lines recently sanctioned in the case of Bengal, have been asked for.

LIEUTENANT H. A. WAYMOUTH, Assistant Military Accountant, Military Accounts Department, who has been on special duty at Simla in connection with the issue of a revised edition of the Pay Code, has left Simla to rejoin his appointment.

LIEUTENANT E. TENNANT, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has been granted leave from India on private affairs, for a period of twelve months. Similar leave has been granted to Major C.O. Nicholetts, Staff Corps, Second in Command, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

THE Government of India have decided that claims to indemnification for losses of horses in regiments of Bengal and Bombay Cavalry, under the circumstances detailed in Article 169, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, shall be regulated in future by revised conditions which will shortly appear in an Army Circular, the maxim limit admissible as representing the original cost of the horse being raised to Rs. 350.

As to the definition of the term "non-recurring," used in paragraph 9 of clause 91, India Army Circulars, 1890, the Government of India have been pleased to decide that when charges are not recurring in the sense that their sanction for any one period would involve their becoming permanent, or extending into another financial year, and therefore provision being made for them in future estimates, they may be looked upon for the purposes of that paragraph as non-recurring. For example, the addition of one or two bhisties to an establishment during a scarcity of water for a few weeks should be treated as non-recurring, but an increase of wages to any servants must be looked upon as recurring, and therefore not within the power of a Commander-in-Chief to sanction.

THE Austrian Ministerial crisis developed when the Emperor returned unexpectedly to Vienna to preside over a Ministerial Council. It has been settled that the Reichsrath shall be prorogued. Count Taaffe has resigned provisionally, but may after all remain in power. If he does not, Prince Alfred Windischgratz is talked of as a possible Premier.

MODERN science has effected many marvellous changes. England is at war with a savage despot in South Africa. Our irregular forces are marching on his capital, one battle and a few skirmishes have been fought, when his brother calmly strolls into the fort which is one of the bases of our operations, and informs the authorities that he wishes to send a telegram to Sir Henry Loch, the High Commissioner. A Brazilian warship is docked at Monte Video. The insurgents arm a cruiser to attack her. When their vessel reaches Monte Video the harbour master puts her in quarantine for a couple of days. Beside these events the story that the Spanish ship, the Conde Venadito, has so terrified the Moors with her search lights that they dare not remain on the coast, sounds like Jules Verne's tale of the negroes who mistook a balloon for the moon and imagined its inhabitans were gods.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN KATTYAWAR.

VISIT TO RAJKOTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, Nov. 21.

THE present visit of his Excellency the Governor to Rajkote will be a red-letter day, not only in the history of the town itself, but in the history of Guzerat. This being probably the last visit of Lord Harris to Kattyawar, preparations are made on a very grand scale to welcome his Excellency, who is expected here to-morrow evening. The Native Rajas, Princes, and Thakores of Guzerat are pouring in with their suites, and all Rajkote presents a highly festive appearance. The Rajas and Thakores are to be seen everywhere in their gorgeous picturesque dress, with gold-embroidered turbans of varied colours, set with diamonds and jewels, on their head. Both in the town and camp tents have been erected for the accommodation of several Chiefs. The bustle and noise attendant upon such ceremonials is, however, absent at the time of writing, for the wrath of the Clerk of the Weather seems to have descended upon Rajkote. It has been raining here since Sunday last, and as yet there is no sign of a break. If there is not a speedy change, the gaiety of the occasion is sure to suffer, and all the outdoor-games and races, including the assault-at-arms, will have to be abandoned. Consequently, the hope is fervently expressed on all hands, that there will soon be a change of atmospheric conditions, of course, the tent dwellers are loudest in their complaints as their present circumstances are far from comfortable, to say the least of it.

Many of the articles exposed to view in the forthcoming exhibition, to be held in a splendid *shamiana* erected in the compound of the Memorial Institute, are somewhat damaged by the rain, but the downpour has lessened since this afternoon.

The Chiefs who have already arrived at Rajkote are : His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh ; His Highness the Maharaja of Bhownugger, G.C.S.I. ; His Highness the Raja Sahib of Dhrangadhra, K.C.S.I. ; the Thakore Sahib of Palitana ; the Thakore Sahib of Limbdi, K.C.I.E. ; the Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan ; the Thakor Sahib of Lakhtar ; the Thakore Sahib of Saela ; the Thakore of Vala ; the Chief of Jasdan ; Azam Wala Suran Gunga of Jetpur ; the Thakore of Lathi ; the Thakore of Muli ; the Thakore of Virpur ; Azam Wala Lakhman of Jetpur ; Azam Wala Naza of Jetpur ; the Chief of Patdi ; the Chief of Gidad ; Azam Judeja Mansingji Halaji, Talukdar of Jalia Devani ; Azam Jadeja Jethiji Mulji, Talukdar of Kotharia ; Azam Jadeja Shivsingji, Talukdar of Gadaka ; Jadeja Bhupatsing Amarsing, Talukdar of Shapur ; Wala Wassur Walera of Bagasra ; Azam Jaswantrai Dulerai, Talukdar of Vichhavad ; and Judeja Harising Abhesing of Lodhika.

The first 19 Chiefs are entitled to a formal reception.

A detailed programme of the arrangements for the reception of Lord Harris has been prepared by Colonel G. E. Hancock, Acting Political Agent. The Governor arrives here by road from Jamnagar to-morrow afternoon, at five o'clock. All European and Native officers of the Province and station, not on duty elsewhere, are requested to be present at a shamiana pitched on the Joria Road about half-a-mile from the jail, and await his Excellency there, after 4-30 p.m. All the Chiefs now in Rajkote are invited to attend in carriages or on horseback. The Political Agent will introduce to His Excellency the Chiefs of the first three classes and the principal Government Officers present, after which the Governor drives to the Residency.

On Thursday, His Excellency will receive, from 11-25 a. m., the private visits of Chiefs. On the same afternoon, Lord Harris will attend the races, and there will be an evening reception at the Residency, at 9-30 p. m.

On Friday the Governor will perform the ceremony of opening the Memorial Institute and Kattyawar Industrial Exhibition. Prior to this, however, His Excellency will pay return visits to the Chiefs of the first three classes. At 4 p.m. the Governor will distribute prizes at the Horse Show. At 8 o'clock, he will dine with the Officers of the 23rd Bombay Rifles, and the usual guard-of-honor will be in attendance. After dinner, Lord Harris will attend a ball at the High School, given by the Thakore Sahib of Palitana.

On Saturday, at 8 a.m., the Governor will witness the assault-at-arms, and he is to be present at the races, at 4 p.m. The Chiefs are to be received at the assault-at-arms by Lieutenant Harrington and Rao Bahadur Keshowrao Bhaskerji. In the evening, the Governor will be entertained by the Chiefs of Kattyawar at a banquet at the guests' camp.

The banquet list is as follows :—

Government House Party :—His Excellency the Governor, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.S., Private Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, Military Secretary, Surgeon-Major Martin, Medical Officer, Captain E. H. Cox, A.-D.-C., Lord Henry Scott, Hon. Hugh Campbell, and Mr. L. Brassey, Colonel and Mrs. Biddulph, Colonel G. E. Hancock, Brigadier-General Nicholson, C.B., A.-D.-C., Colonel, Mrs., and two Misses Stevens and Miss Mercy Smith, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Banks, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Barker, Mr. F. C. O.Beaman, C.S., Mrs. and Miss Beaman, Major Fenton, Mr. C. W. Waddington, Major and Mrs. Stevenson, Messrs. W. T. Morison, C.S., J. L. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, W. H. White, Captain Scallon, D.S.O., Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary, Captain M. T. Lyde, Captain and Mrs. O'Donnell, Captain and Mrs. Ashby and Miss Hewitt, Captain Broome, Captain and Mrs Hyde Cates, Captain Morgan, Captain and Mrs. Forbes, Captain and Mrs. Cahusac, Captain Knox, Captain Whyte, Captain Merewether, Mr. H. C. Knox, Surgeon-Captain and Mrs. Cullings, Revd. and Mrs. W. W. Baillie, Mr. Beaty, Mr. and Mrs. Luard, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll and Miss Lys, Mr. and Mrs. MacLelland, Mr., Mrs., and two Misses Booth, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hawes, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Souter, Dr. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Bourne Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Tarkhad, Mr. Templar, Mr. Beadle, Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Wadya, Mr. S. N. Pandit, Mr. Murray, Mr. Dennys, Mr. Southey, Surgeon-Lieutenant and Mrs. Sprague, Mr. Pogson, Mr. and Mrs. C. White, Mr. and Miss Gostling, Revd and Mrs Blair, Mr. Shewell, Mr. Grace, Mr. Stack, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Wooldridge, Mr. Crockett, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Scott, Mr. Hancock, M. O. B. A., Mr. and Mrs. Tait, Mr. McCausland, Mr. Kinniburgh, Mr. Gholam Mahomed B. Munshi, Mr. Lambert and Miss Lambert, Mr. Longley, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. R. Spalding, Mr. Hughes, Mr. J. Hawes, Mr. O'Connor, Mrs. Black and two Misses Black, Mrs. Sealy, Mrs. Douglas Henry, Mrs. Phayre, Miss Goldney, two Misses Brooke, Miss Spencer, Miss Still, Miss Gillespie, Miss Thompson, and two Misses Naylor.

On Sunday next the Governor leaves for Rajkote by special train.

Almost all the Europeans guests have arrived, and taken up their residence in the tents pitched on the maidan opposite the Koti.

The horse show has greatly suffered on account of the rain. The ground where the show is to be held is filled with mud and water, and several horses have died.

The tent residents have been compelled to remove to houses, and the regiment of 200 Lancers supplied by the Bhownugger State also suffered a great deal owing to the exposure to rain and fog.

THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

"THE GUV'NOR."

THE London Lyric Company appeared last night in the well-known comedy, "The Guv'nor." There was a large audience, and the performance was fairly good. The Company has, however, appeared to greater advantage, for although the artistes did their best to make the representation a success, it lacked spirit and dragged in many parts. "Niobe" will take the place of "The Guv'nor" to-morrow, and the brightness and "go" in the piece itself will give greater scope for the company, and enable them to better display their undoubted talents.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN's opera, "Haddon Hall," was placed on the stage of the Tivoli last evening, and was well received by a delighted house. The Parisian quartette, Misses Bessell, Lawrence, Easton, and Joennie, were enthusiastically encored for the Highland Fling. To-night the Willard Company will give "The Arabian Nights."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayan Vasudeo, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Goolam Hoosein Allana, Govardhandas Gocuidas Tejpal, Hurkisandas Nurrotumdas, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut. Col. G. A. Maconochie, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. Pranjivandas Culliandass, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the report of the Health Officer for the second quarter of 1893, and the Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding a letter from the Health Officer, were recorded.

RETURN OF MUNICIPAL SUITS.

The Corporation considered letter No. 13552, dated 4th October, 1893, from the Commissioner forwarding a return of cases, decided by High Court (including appeals) and the Small Causes Court in 1891-92, in which the Municipality was either plaintiff or defendant, appellant or respondent.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal moved that no expenditure be incurred in law charges by the officers of any department without the direct order of the Commissioner.

Mr. Abraham Rahimtula seconded the motion, and suggested that the cost of each suit should be set forth in the quarterly report.

The Commissioner said that the resolution was altogether unnecessary as no officers commenced a prosecution without the sanction of the Commissioner, nor could the Commissioner take proceedings without the sanction of the Standing Committee. He had also directed that no legal gentleman should even be consulted without his order.

Mr. Karsandas Chubildas considered the resolution superfluous, and proposed that the letter be recorded, which was seconded by Mr. Vundrawandas Purshotumdass.

Mr. Kabraji said that there had of late been enormous increases in the law charges, and he thought the Corporation should keep a strict look-out to prevent this increase being continued.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said he had been under the impression that sometimes the attention of the Council had been called to cases in which expenditure for legal assistance had already been incurred.

The Commissioner: There are no such cases.

Mr. Javerilal said that, after hearing this explanation he would withdraw his motion.

The quarterly return was then filed.

PROPOSING A MAZE FOR THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Corporation discussed a letter to the Secretary, dated 19th October, 1893, from Hadji Siddik Hadji Musa, suggesting that a maze similar to the one in the gardens at Karachi be made in the Victoria Gardens.

Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, read the letter, and, on the motion of Dr. Katrak, it was ordered to be recorded.

NAMING OF STREETS.

A letter was received from the Commissioner to the Secretary, forwarding copy of a resolution and plan received from the Secretary, Port Trust, and requesting the sanction of the Corporation, under Section 327 of the Municipal Act, to the roads therein referred to being named "Quay Street," "Kasara Street," "Magazine Street," and "Connaught Road." The requested sanction was given.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Corporation next considered the Commissioner's Administration Report for 1892-93, together with the Standing Committee's "review" thereof, and the report of the Municipal auditors.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee moved that the review and report be received.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said it had been a puzzle to him as to what way the annual budget estimates were prepared in. He had carefully examined the report of the Municipal Commissioner, and the report of the Chief Accountant of the Municipality in which the estimates were given. He found that different items of revenue were put down, as estimates for the ensuing year, and all those figures were much less than the actuals of the previous year. Thus while the items of revenue were underrated the estimates for the expenditure were put down much above the actuals of the previous year. The estimates were, therefore, doubly wrong. So far as regarded the figures in the budget estimates, he wished to draw attention to the 23rd and 24th paragraphs, in which the Health Officer alluded to the ill-drained localities and undrained districts, where, Dr. Weir said, the inhabitants were living among sewage. He would, therefore, move as an amendment that with reference to the remarks contained in paras. 4, 5, and 6, of his annual report, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain from the Health Officer a detailed report embracing the following subjects: (1) The districts in which the island is flooded and irrigated with water, and the extent of such flooding in each district with the source from which the evidence was obtained; (2) the districts in which public health had suffered since the introduction of Tansa water, the extent of such suffering, the diseases caused by the additional water, and the excess in mortality due, or probably due, to the same, distinguishing age, sex, caste, and occupation; (3) any additional evidence bearing on excessive water-supply, absence of drainage, and consequent deterioration of public health which Municipal records might afford.

Dr. Katrak, in seconding the amendment, said that in his report the Health Officer took it for granted that the citizens got an excess of water, and that such excess of water produced many diseases, and resulted in a high mortality. Now these propositions required to be thoroughly sifted before being accepted. If it was a fact that people got more water than was needful, then both for the sake of Municipal revenue as well as for the health of the citizens, the water-supply should be diminished. But before taking any such procedure, it was necessary to settle the questions of "excess of water and the saturation of the soil," and if needful undertake the drainage of those localities, where the inhabitants were sufferers from the saturation of the soil.

Dr. Cowasji accepted the amendment as a rider to the original motion.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said the amendment had his full sympathy. The question of subsoil water was assuming larger proportions, and it was imperative in the interest of the health of the city that the subject should be approached in a way to lead to a satisfactory solution. As to the financial results of the past official year he was glad to observe that it ended with a surplus. There was a deficit of 6·82 lakhs when the budget was introduced in January 1892, but it has been converted into a net surplus of 1·19 lakhs. That was a fresh illustration of his contention that the estimates of revenue and expenditure were invariably based on erroneous assumptions of the probable receipts and outgoings of each year. Last year he had circulated among the Councillors a table showing budget estimates and budget deficits and actual expenditure and final results. The net operations of the financial year under review remarkably emphasise the statements he has been making at the Corporation for years past—that revenue is under-estimated and expenditure over-rated. Even the Accountant General has been constrained to point out this fact now so patent. Mr Wacha then quoted statistics commencing from 1888 to demonstrate his points. He then referred to the progress made in consolidated rates levied from the public, exclusive of those paid by Government and the Port Trust. He observed that when two years ago he had to criticise the budget for 1891-92 Mr. Caroll stated, and the Commissioner supported his statemements, that they need not expect in the near future any large building extensions, neither increased rentals. As a matter of fact his (Mr. Wacha's) contention contradicting the statements was fully borne out by the figures of consolidated rates for the last five years, during which time there has been a healthy progress at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Mr. Wacha was glad to notice that the outstandings which last year exhibited the abnormal figures of four lakhs had now been almost wholly recovered with the exception of Rs. 40,000 in September last. He took some credit to himself for this healthy condition of affairs as he had to criticise the large outstandings twelve months ago. Of course, the Commissioner was not to be blamed. There was a large number of bills for water rates and halalcore cess in dispute. Speaking on the latter cess, Mr. Wacha regretted that the Commissioner or rather the Standing Committee had enhanced the special service rate on cotton factories. These factories were the fattest client of the Municipality. They contributed a very large sum to the civic revenue, and it was a matter of profound regret that the cess was enhanced, most unjustly, and most oppressively to the extent of 300 per cent. Mr. Cotton, who owned six mills, would tell them how oppressive was this burden. There was a deputation on the subject from the Millowners' Association, and the Commissioner had promised to look into the matter and do the mills justice. He hoped the matter would be soon satisfactorily settled. Mr. Wacha refrained from saying anything on the present occasion as to the plethora of surplus cash balances of 23 lakhs and of unspent loan work balances to the extent of 17 lakhs, reserving his remarks for the coming budget. He concluded his observations on the financial part of the report by saying that much of his criticism was already discounted as the Standing Committee by its spirit and courage was at the present moment doing all that he had been contending for years past. It was manfully conserving the interests of rate-payers by cutting down all unnecessary expenditure in the budget it has been discussing for the past three weeks. The Committee deserve public thanks for this exhibition of a truly economic conscience, and he was rejoiced to find his friend Mr. Roughton as one of the members who was intent on applying the shears of economy to the overgrown establishments. Mr. Wacha was surprised that the Municipality kept so large a stock of stoneware pipes on hand, amounting in all to Rs. 2½ lakhs! He was at a loss to understand why there was such a large outlay on the piping unless it was somebody's interest to make a good thing out of them. This sort of importation needed to be strongly curtailed by the Commissioner. Mr. Wacha then referred to a number of items under the head of discretional contingencies, and after having remarked on a portion of the report of the Water Engineer that the Tansa water looked at from the point of a revenue producer was "a failure" under the present system. Mr. Wacha brought his criticisms to a conclusion, earnestly expressing the hope that this year's budget will be so prepared by the Standing Committee as to balance revenue and expenditure and inaugurate a new departure in the system of preparing estimates of revenue and expenditure. Let the Corporation have an honest budget before it, but not an inflated one, which invariably begins with a deficit and invariably ends with a surplus of lakhs.

The motion being put to the vote, was carried unanimously, and the Corporation adjourned to next Monday.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATION.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

Candidates are requested to be present at the *Mandap* beside the Wodehouse Bridge, near the Cooperage, from Monday the 4th to Tuesday the 12th December inclusive, and thereafter at the University Buildings. Their attendance will be required thirty minutes before the first paper is set and ten minutes before the commencement of each subsequent examination.

The following Gentlemen will conduct the Examination:—Messrs. L. J. Robertson, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, B.A., and G. R. Lowndes, in English; H. P. Hodson, M.A., in Latin; Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, B.A., in Persian; Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, M.A., and Damodar Krishna Karandikar, B.A., in Marathi; Jamietram Nanabhai Judge, B.A., LL.B. and Damubhai Mehta, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., in Gujarati; Ramchcndra Hanmant Desphande, M.A., in Kanarese; Khan Bahadur Mirza Abas Ali Baig, B.A., in Hindustani; Vadhumal Udharam Mansukhani, B.A., in Sindhi; Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A, and Ramkrishna Sakharam Athavale, M.A., in Mathematics; P. J. Padshah, M.A. and R. P. Karkaria, B.A., in History and Geography; Dhanjishah Hormasji Dastur, M.A. and Morarji Anandji Tana, B.A., LL.B., in Natural Science; Vithal Balkrishna Bhate, B.A., in Zoology and Animal Physiology; Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P, and Lakshman Bachaji Dhargalkar, L.M. & S., in Botany and Vegetable Physiology; Rustam K. R. Cama, B.A., LL.B., in Political Economy; T. H. Middleton, B.Sc., in Agriculture; and F. W. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E., M.S.A., C.I.E., in Drawing.

A meeting of the examiners, presided over by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, will be held in the University Library on Monday the 8th January, 1894, at 1 p.m., to determine the results of the examination.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SHERIFF ELECT OF BOMBAY.

The *Gujerat Mitra* states:—Dr. Cawasji Hormasji may worthily be proud of the distinction which Government have been pleased to confer upon him by appointing him Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year in sucession to Mr. Douglas. A prominent member of the medical profession, an old and conspicuous worker in the cause of Bombay Municipal administration, and a respected, leading Parsi gentleman of *Urbs Prima in Indis*, Dr. Cowasji Hormasji need hardly be assured that his elevation to its Shrievalty, will be received with unmixed joy. The year has now too much advanced to its close to permit of our indulging in congratulating the Parsi community on the happy coincidence of Parsi Sheriffs in all the three metropolitan towns of the Empire, since in the City of Palaces Mr. R. D. Mhetta's term has well nigh drawn to a close.

The *Native Opinion* remarks:—The Government of Lord Haris ought really to be congratulated upon the recent appointments it has made including that of the Sheriff of Bombay. Although in most of these cases the individuals appointed could very well have been appointed much earlier to the posts now conferred upon them, yet it must be acknowledged that it was not the fault of Lord Harris that it was not done. Just as Dr. Bhandarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade could with great propriety have been made, the former the Vice-Chancellor of the University and the latter a High Court Judge, in the same manner Dr. Cowasji, the Sheriff-elect deserved to be the Sheriff of Bombay long before the present time. However, it is better late than never, and we have great reason to rejoice and see the office of Sheriff for the next year entrusted to such capable and deserving hands. Dr. Cowasji has been conspicuous for several years past for his energy, ability and public spirit, has thoroughly justified the brilliant promises of his early career. He has not only taken an active part in matters relating to his own profession but his zeal for the advancement and prosperity of the city of Bombay has been conspicuous through out his life. We wish Dr. Cowsaji will live long to receive and enjoy higher honours both from Government and from the general public.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 11th November, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,12,000	2,08,000	4,000	3,24,000
Or per mile of Railway	67	121	3	191
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	22,99,144	34,77,702	1,00,348	58,77,194
Total for 19 weeks	24,11,144	36,85,702	1,04,348	62,01,194
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,34,359	2,57,484	3,540	3,95,383
Per mile of Ry do.	80	154	2	236
Total to corresponding date do.	21,09,961	39,53,396	3,12,405	63,75,762

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 71,383
Do. to date .... „ 1,74,568

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·935
Temperature of the Air	77·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·2
Dew Point	71·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·828
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·4
General Directions of wind*	ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	200

* From midnight to midnight.

The Governor in Council considering that, in consequence of the conduct of the inhabitants of the village of Dayadra in the Broach Taluka of the Broach District, it is expedient to direct the employment in that village of a police force in excess of the ordinary force quartered thereabouts, is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 25 (1) of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, to direct that an additional police force of the strength and cost be employed in the said village for a period of one year, and that the cost thereof two thousand one hundred and eight rupees be defrayed by a rate charged on the Borah inhabitants of that village under Section 25 (2) of the said Act.

Messrs. A. T. Arundel, of the Board of Revenue, and J. A. Jones, Sanitary Engineer, left Madras last evening, the former for Kistna Canal and the latter for Salem.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 21st November were published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 19th, 7 feet 4 inches against 6 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Preparations for rabi crops going on. Crops already sown are flourishing. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 1 foot 9 inches against 3 feet on same date last year. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Thrashing and battai of kharif crops continue. Rabi sowing progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Rain 6 cents in one taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif harvesting and rabi sowing continue. Fodder sufficient.

Thar and Parkar.—Second picking of cotton commenced. Outturn of sesamum crops reduced by half owing to rust.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 18th November, 1893.)—Rain for week, maximum at Viramgam 1 inch 62 cents, minimum at Gogha 13 cents; for season maximum at Modasa 59 inches 42 cents, minimum at Gogha 22 inches 66 cents; total rainfall at Ahmedabad city 42 inches 6 cents. Reaping of rice in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 1 inch 42 cents in Kalol, minimum 57 cents in Godhra. Standing crops in good condition. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 94 cents in Anklesvar, minimum 21 cents in Amod; for season maximum 52 inches 22 cents in Broach, minimum 32 inches 42 cents in Amod. Present rain beneficial to jowari and wheat crops, but injurious to standing cotton crops The insects called 'Khapedi' in the Vagra taluka have disappeared. Standing crops throughout the district in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good Agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 18th November 1893).—Rain for week slight throughout the district, except in Chorasi, maximum 1 inch 40 cents in Chikhli, minimum 10 cents in Olpad; rain for season maximum 72 inches 84 cents in Chikhli, minimum 39 inches 28 cents in Jalalpor. Cloud atmosphere and slight rain have done damage to cotton, jowar and pulses. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 2 inches 86 cents, for season 23 inches 21 cents; average in the district during week 83 cents, for season 35 inches 16 cents; rain almost throughut the district. Cotton picking in progress. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops almost completed. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Rain for week at Nasik 48 cents, for season 35 inches 55 cents; rain throughout the district, maximum 2 inches 36 cents at Dindori and minimum 29 cents at Sinnar. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi almost completed in all the talukas. Rain beneficial to rabi crops generally, but in the Peint taluka standing crops of rice and nagli suffered slightly. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 18th and 19th; total of week 1 inch 63 cents. Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 15th, 1° warm on 16th, 17th 19th and 20th, nil on 18th, and 2° cool on 21st. Vapour in air excessive. Abnormal wind from east-south-east on 15th, from south on 16th and 18th to 21st (stormy on 18th and 19th), and from south-west on 17th. Thunder and lightning on 17th; lightning on 18th and 19th.

Thana.—Rain for week at head-quarter station 26 cents, for season 93 inches 86 cents; in talukas during week maximum in Shahapur 69 cents, minimum in Kalyan 1 cent. Reaping of rice crops in progress. Sowing of rabi crops commenced. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 43 cents at Mahad, minimum 8 cents. Reaping of crops almost completed. Thrashing commenced in places. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Slight rain everywhere; maximum 1 inch 87 cents in Vingurla, minimum 3 cents in Dapoli Reaping of varkas crops nearly finished.

Poona.—Rain for week at head-quarters 69 cents, for season 32 inches 12 cents; slight rain throughout the district, maximum 1 inch 32 cents at Ambegaon and minimum 9 cents at Sirur; more rain is urgently wanted in taluka Sirur, and a closing shower is also desired in Indapur and Maval talukas; rain deficient in Maval, portion of the Junnar taluka and in the whole of taluka Sirur. Standing crops are doing well except in taluka Sirur, where they are drying up for want of moisture. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district except in Shrigonda; maximum 1 inch 54 cents in Kopargaon, minimum 15 cents in Jamkhed; week's rain is beneficial to standing crops, but more urgently required. Standing crops are in fair condition. Reaping of bajri almost completed. Cotton picking continues. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress. Fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in Parner and dearer in Jamkhed, Nevasa and Akola talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 18th November 1893.)—Rain for week in Sholapur 19 cents, Barsi 36 cents, Madha 54 cents, Karmala 24 cents, Pandharpur 1 inch 16 cents, Sangola 82 cents, and Malsiras 65 cents: for season maximum in Barsi 28 inches 15 cents, minimum in Malsiras 17 inches 75 cents. Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Sowing of rabi crops nearly completed. Young rabi crops in good condition. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight rise in the price of jowari in the Pandharpur taluka.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 78 cents, slight in all talukas except in Khanapur; still wanted in Valva, Shirala and Tasgaon talukas. Standing crops doing well except in Patan, where they are slightly injured by insects. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum at Hungund 2 inches 5 cents, minimum at Sindgi 51 cents, beneficial to standing crops. Reaping of kharif and weeding of rabi crops progressing.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum during week 4 inches 21 cents, total for the season 49 inches 88 cents; rain throughout the district varying from 1 inch 17 cents at Athni to 3 inches 82 cents at Khanapur. Rice crops slightly damaged by excessive rain in Belgaum taluka. Fodder supply and agricultural stock generally good.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district varying from 4 inches 63 cents in Hangal to 1 inch 11 cents in Kalghatgi. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing of wheat, gram and late jowari and reaping of early jowari in progress and that of paddy commenced.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 7 inches 32 cents in Supa, minimum 1 inch 97 cents in Mundgod. Below ghat early rice harvest still continues above ghat progressing. Garden produce doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 82 cents; total 26 inches 1 cent. Watering of wheat and sugarcane in progress.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week 2 inches 21 cents in Wadhwan. Reaping of jowari and bajri completed.

Baroda.—Rain during week 65 cents. Agricultural stock and standing crops good. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops still continue. Jowari crops damaged in Navsari by recent rain.

A correspondent writes:—On the morning of the 15th of November 1893, Mr. Van Tassel, junior, made a most successful parachute descent here, the performance being under the patronage of the Raja Saheb. The balloon used was the Maharaja, inflated by hot air. Mr. Van Tassel rose some 5,000 feet before cutting away the parachute from the balloon, which rose with great velocity, and slowly drifted over the town. When descending Mr. Van Tassel could be seen vigorously manipulating the ropes of his parachute, thereby guiding his descent from over the houses into a field, where he alighted safe, about half a mile from his starting point, the palace. His ascent and descent were watched with breathless interest and anxiety by the thousands of spectators, who gave three ringing cheers as he returned, escorted by the Raja and other riders, who had rushed to meet him, on his descent. The balloon was recovered shortly after, some two miles away. During the day the spectators were also entertained by hurdle, obstacle and other races. The Raja kindly presented the successful competitors with prizes and cash. One elephant created much amusement by smoking a *hooka*, but evidently with not much relish. The elephant race also proved most amusing, and the tug-of-war between the Sepoys and Sowars caused great excitement. In the evening, in the Durbar Hall, Professor Pories performed many clever sleight of hand and other tricks, before a large and admiring audience.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

THE FINANCE MINISTER'S EVIDENCE.

Sir D. Barbour, in continuing his evidence before the Opium Commission at Calcutta, on Saturday, was questioned by Sir James Lyall, who asked: In the last letter to Lord Kimberly from the Anti-Opium Society, it is said that "the stoppage of the Indian Opium trade with China would have a beneficial effect on the silver exchanges by putting an end to the drain of silver from China." Do you think there is any truth in this view?—I think there is no foundation for it at all. I have heard many strange arguments in connection with the currency question, but that is one of the strangest.

Sir James Lyall: It is also said in the same letter that if the trade in opium from India to China were authoritatively stopped, in all probability Indian products of other kinds would be greatly increased, which would tend to the benefit of India. If the cultivation of the poppy were stopped, I suppose the land would not lie fallow, but certainly nothing could be raised so valuable to India as the present opium crop. We should have to export something to meet our payments, and exchange would fall until exports increased and trade had adjusted itself.

Mr. Fanshawe: The resolution of the House of Commons, dated the 30th June 1893, presses on the Government of India the continuance of their policy of greatly diminishing the cultivation of the poppy and the production and sale of opium. May I ask for an explanation of this policy of Government as regards its real objects and the practical limits within which it is contemplated that the diminution is to be carried out?—The policy of the Government of India in regard to opium has, I fancy, varied at different times, in accordance with the views of the members of the Government for the time being. But for many years, its policy in regard to internal consumption has been to raise the duty as high as possible without encouraging smuggling. I may mention that the policy of the Government has not been the same in every province, because in some provinces it was believed that opium was consumed to an excessive degree, or that the consumption produced specially injurious results and so the duty was raised and the number of shops reduced. This was done in Burma and Assam, and I am not sure that the policy has not been carried too far. As regards the export of opium from Bengal, the policy has been to sell about the same amount every year. This means of course that the opium area under cultivation would remain about the same, rising or falling a little, according to circumstances. As regards Malwa Opium, the policy has been to raise as high a duty as the drug will bear, raising the duty when practicable and reducing it when trade was depressed and exports fell off. It may be questioned whether the Resolution rightly describes the policy of the Government of India, but the policy has in practice been what I have stated.

Mr. Fanshawe: That is to say, a great diminution in the export of opium is not a part of the policy of Government?—No, nor can I say that it has been in the past.

Mr. Mowbray: Among the subjects referred to the Commission in regard to the financial aspect is the amount of compensation payable.

Sir David Barbour: Payable, I suppore, to the Native States?

Mr. Mowbray: That is what I was going to ask.

Sir David Barbour: It would be a large amount certainly, and I cannot say what they would accept. It would be a matter of bargaining. It would be a large amount, coming to several crores of rupees, supposing that they would accept compensation at all.

Mr. Mowbray: And do you think there would also be compensation to pay to the cultivators who had cultivated under the Government?—That is very much a question of fact. If the cultivators were to lose their profits and the landlords their rents and if the loss were serious I suppose compensation would have to be given them, but I don't think it would be anything like so large an amount as the compensation to the Native States.

Mr. Mowbray: I suppose there are other products produced from poppy besides opium?—Yes, there is a large production of poppy seeds.

Mr. Mowbray: Assuming that it would be impossible to porhibit the growth in Native States, and that the Government had no right to prohibit the growth in British territory for consumption in India, do you think it would be possible to stop all export to China?—I think a good deal could be done in the direction of stopping all exports to China, because the amount of opium exported occupies considerable bulk and it would have to be sent down to the coast and embarked in vessels. On the whole, I think export to China could be practically stopped, but it would be impossible to prevent smuggling from the Native States into British India. The total amount of boundary between the Native States and British India is immense, and the prevention of smuggling would be beyond all the resources of the Government of India.

Mr. Mowbray: Could you give an opinion as to what would be the cost of preventive measures?—It would require a large army of Preventive Officers, and when you had got that army you could not prevent smuggling.

Mr. Mowbray: With regard to any possible alteration in the Bengal monopoly system, I believe there is in the Punjab a system of acreage duty?—Yes, it is a peculiarity of the Punjab, and the circumstances there are totally different from what they are in Bengal. I think the amount of acreage duty is much less than the taxation which is levied in Bengal, but other officers will be able to give you information on that point.

Mr. Wilson: Did I understand you to say in reply to Mr. Fanshawe that the policy of the Government of India was the same as that declared by Mr. W. H. Smith?—I said the policy was the same as that explained in my answer. I do not know if your attention was called to a question asked in Parliament in 1891 by Mr. Maclean. He asked the Secretary of State for India if the India Office had any evidence to show that the reduction in the sales of Indian opium was due to the policy of the Government of India. Sir John Gorst replied that the reason given for the diminished growth was that the amount in stock happened to be unusually large. There had been good crops for some years, and they did not wish to lower the price by over production.

Mr. Wilson: Mr. Smith was then scarcely correctly informed as to the policy of the Government of India?—I think some allowance must be made for Mr. Smith. It is not to be wondered at that members even of the Government at home should not be perfectly informed on all questions about India.

To a question put by Mr. Wilson whether he (Mr. Wilson) understood Sir David to say in reply to a question put by Mr. Fanshawe that the policy of the Government of India was hardly the same as that declared in the House of Commons by the late leader of the House, Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir David Barbour replied: What I said was that the policy of the Government of India was what I have explained in my answer. It might be a question whether that policy, as I explained it, was accurately described in the Resolution; but whether it was or was not, the policy has been what I stated.

Continuing, Mr. Wilson said: But the language of Mr. W. H. Smith was this: "The course which this Government has taken and which all Governments have taken during the last few years has been to diminish the area of cultivation in India." Sir David Barbour said: I should hardly say that he is speaking there of the Government of India. I should say that Mr. Smith referred to the policy of the Home Government, and I must say that I was not aware until that statement was made that it was the policy of the Home Government. I wish to add this to my answer. I do not know whether your attention was called to a question that was asked in the House of Commons on a subsequent date, April 23rd 1891, by Mr. Maclean. Perhaps it is as well that I should read the question:—Mr. Maclean: (Oldham.) I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for India whether the India Office has any evidence to show that the recent reduction in the area of popy cultivation in Bengal is due to the intention of the Government of India to do away with the opium revenue little by little, and not to the commercial necessity for reducing production in order to keep up the price on the face of an increasing competition of opium grown in China; and whether the policy of the Government of India with regard to this source of revenue is correctly expressed by Sir David Barbour, the Indian Finance Minister, who in introducing his Budget for the year 1891-92 said: 'The opium revenue has no doubt fallen largely and at this moment there are no indications of a recovery. On the other hand, the fall up to date has been discounted and provision made to meet the consequent loss of revenue. As the fall has been so great we may fairly hope that for the present we have seen the worst." That remark was taken from the Financial Statement which I delivered in 1891-92. You will observe that I did not then contemplate any progressive reduction of the opium revenue, because I said we might fairly hope that for the present we had seen the worst. Sir John Gorst's answer was 'the reason given for the reduction of the area of poppy cultivation in Bengal is, that the reserve stock of opium had become unusually large.' Mr. Smith's statement was that it had been intentionally reduced in order to get rid of the production. The cause of the reduction was that we had had very good crops for a number of years, and as we did not want to sell more than a certain amount and a considerable quantity of opium had accumulated, in the reserve it was not necessary, in order to supply the ordinary amount, that the usual area should be put under cultivation. Sir John Gorst added: 'The statements of Sir David Barbour, no doubt, do correctly express the policy of the Government of India.' It really comes to this, that Mr. Smith was scarcely correctly informed as to the policy of the Government of India when he made that statement to the House of Commons?—I think some allowance must be made for Mr. Smith who is unfortunately not here to defend himself. Mr. Smith was not Secretary of State for India, and India is a very large country, composed of a great many provinces inhabited by a great many races. There are a great many complicated questions connected with the administration of India, and it is not to be wondered at that the members of the Government at home should not be perfectly informed of the facts concerning questions that may be raised in the House of Commons.

Mr. Wilson: Has your attention been directed to part of a speech by Sir James Fergusson on the same occasion? He was speaking on behalf of the India Office when he used these words "I freely admit that the Government of India have never denied that it would be very desirable that this source of revenue should be altered. They have taken means to reduce it, they have diminished the number of licenses, and they have limited the area on which the poppy was grown. 100,000 acres less are now under poppy in Bengal than ten years ago."

Sir David Barbour in reply said: As a statement of the actual reduction it may be correct, but I think it was shewn in that answer of Sir John Gorst's that the area was reduced because we happened to have a large stock of opium at the time; to keep up the usual supply it was not necessary to have so large an area under cultivation. As a statement of fact no doubt the area was reduced. As I said already in my evidence it sometimes rises a little and sometimes falls—according to circumstances—if there are bad crops for a number of years the ryots are not willing to grow it.

Taking the statement of Sir James Fergusson as representing the India Office, and the statement of Mr. W. H. Smith, who was the leader of the House of Commons, I think you will agree with me that it can hardly have conveyed a correct impression to the House of Commons?—I cannot say what the impression in the House of Commons may be, but I believe that on many occasions many inaccurate impressions have been conveyed to that House. (Laughter).

On the question of fact to which you referred just now, was it quite correct to say that the reduction was 100,000 acres?—I cannot give you exact figures, but they will be put in, I dare say, I have the figures here somewhere.

I will hand you the book—Finance and Revenue Accounts of British India—published in Calcutta in 1891. The figures are given in page 43.—I have the cultivation here for the last ten years, the area under cultivation.

Q.—I find when Sir James Fergusson was speaking about the 100,000 acres that the amount for the year 1891 was a little over 500,000 acres?—Yes. I have those figures here for 1891.

If you take it precisely, the ten years that he has stated (that is to say going back to 1881) it was 536,000 acres?—Yes, I have no doubt that figure is correct if you find it in that book. I have not got it here.

So that taking ten years strictly it was 36,000 and not 100,000?—I think that corroborates my statement that inaccurate observations are sometimes made in the House of Commons.

But if you take it in a different way and compare it then with what it had been a short time before, taking an average of two or three years, it was no more than a reduction of 35,000 or 36,000? I have ten years' figures and they corroborate what I said, that the production sometimes rises a little and sometimes falls a little. I do not think you will find any very great fluctuation.

On the whole, it has been rather rising?—Of late years I think it has rather fallen off. For 1892-93, I find it is down at 456,000 acres.

Is it substantially the same now as it was ten years ago—I don't think there is any material difference.

In 1883-84 it was 500,000?—Yes, I think the fluctuations are not due to any definite policy, but it is a fact that in recent years we have rather avoided any appearance of increase, because we were liable to have it said of us that more opium was being grown, and therefore during the last few years we have rather avoided any increase of the cultivation.

On the same page of the same book there is a statement of the average produced per bigha?—Yes, it is customary to give the average produce per bigha.

The general appearance of the table rather goes to show, I think, that the produce is virtually falling off per bigha. Do you know if that is so?—That is a question which was very much discussed a number of years ago, probably twenty years ago. There was a considerable falling off and the theory was started that the soil did not produce the same quantity of opium as it used to do, that it was deteriorating for the purposes of opium cultivation; but just about the time we thought that theory was established a change took place, and the produce became very large and we had a series of good years. But recently we have had a series of bad years. Therefore I am not prepared to say whether the power of the soil to produce opium has or has not fallen off. You cannot base that conclusion on the result of a few years. Certainly the last few years have been bad years. Formerly we had good and before that bad seasons, and perhaps we may have good seasons again.

You are aware that Sir Cecil Beadon gave evidence before the Select Committee on the East India Finance in 1871?—Yes.

Do you know what his official position was then?—I fancy he had left India before that. I do not think he was connected with the Government of India then. I know he was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1863.

I wish to ask you how far you agree with the statement here. He was asked this question: "Then the action of Government has been, while encouraging the use of opium in other countries, to discourage the use of it among their own subjects," and he answered certainly." Would you agree with that?—If you limit the production of an article by saying it shall only be grown in a certain area and impose a high rate of duty and only allow it to be sold in a limited number of shops, and charge a heavy license and say that it shall only be sold between sunrise, and sunset and so forth. I should say you distinctly discourage the consumption of opium.

Mr. Wilson then read to him two or three more questions and answers from the same book which referred to the fiscal object of Government in relation to the exportation of opium or its consumption by its own subjects, and contained a statement to the effect that the profit in exportation was much greater than that derived from the sale to the people of India which was only done in order to prevent opium smuggling. In reply Sir David Barbour said: From a fiscal point of view you ask whether it is the same if it is exported or sold for consumption in the country. Of course, the aggregate revenue received from opium exported is greater than the aggregate revenue received from opium consumed in the country, but certainly in many provinces I should say in a large number of places, the profit on opium sold for internal consumption is greater than the profit of opium sold for export. I should say that the profit on a seer sold in Bombay was much higher than on a seer exported to China, but it is a matter of calculation which can be worked out without difficulty. The rate of duty on opium for internal consumption varies in different provinces. In some provinces the consumption is comparatively small, and in others there are great facilities for smuggling. In the latter case we do not charge so high a rate of duty as for instance, in such provinces as Burma or Assam.

The President: In Burma the Government have decided, have they not to put restrictions upon the sale of opium?—There always were restrictions, but as a matter of fact it has been decided, I will not say by whom, that the consumption of opium by Natives of Burma shall be absolutely prohibited. I think that has just come into force, making, of course, allowances for persons who have been accustomed to use opium in the past.

To Mr. Wilson, who quoted from Sir Cecil Beadon's evidence, Sir David Barbour replied: That is the opinion of Sir Cecil Beadon, who no doubt had the means of knowing what the policy of Government was at the time; but he is giving evidence as to a state of things which is long past, I suppose his evidence refers to what actually took place about the year 1860. I should say that in the past, especially in the first instance when the opium revenue began to be calculated in this country, the point that was looked to of that time, probably almost exclusively, was the raising of the opium revenue. At the same time it must be remembered that the raising of the revenue had also the effect of checking the consumption, although that may not have been the object of Government. The raising of the revenue does not stimulate consumption; if diminishes consumption, I am inclined to believe Sir Cecil Beadon as regards the policy of the Government some years ago, that they only looked to the question of revenue, and that the question whether the consumption of opinm was a great evil and ought to be checked by Government was not raised, or not raised in a form that forced itself upon the attention of of the Government. That would be my impression. I should say decidedly that at the present time our desire is to obtain the maximum revenue from the opium consumed in India, but it certainly is incorrect to say that this is the only consideration before the Government of the present time, either as regards India or China. On the other hand, we think it would be wrong to diminish it. We have adopted a middle course in regard to preserving a *status quo* with reference to the China trade, opium is believed to be excessive. I am not at all sure now that these measures have not been carried too far; but they have been adopted to a great extent in deference to English public opinion. As regards China, the question of opium revenue derived from the export of opium to China being under discusion and being very strongly attacked by men whose opinions are entitled to great weight, the Government has by force of circumstances, a policy of preserving a *status quo*, that is to say we will go on as we are; we will grow about the same amount of opium and sell it every year; we will not largely increase the cultivation.

Did I understand you to say that you thought that probably at the time of which Sir Cecil Beadon was speaking, the question of the consumption of opium as great evil in the country had not been raised?—I will not say that, but at any rate it had not been so strongly raised or raised with such effect as to force it upon the attention of the Government of India. There is no doubt that the pressure brought to bear by the Anti-Opium Association or by Parliament is very much greater then ever before, and that it has become a much more serious question. Therefore, the question of checking the consumption of opium has been much more forced on the notice of the Government than was formerly the case.

In answer to another question in which further reference was made to the evidence of Sir Cecil Beadon Sir David Barbour and said: Sir Cecil Beadon, no doubt, had personal knowledge of the matters of which he gave evidence, and it would not be for me to contradict him in regard to the times of which he spoke. But I can say confidently that no consideration of revenue at the present time would induce the Government to double the cultivation of opium. I am quite certain that if the Government of India had attempted any such thing, the Home Government would have prevented it—that is to say the India Office and I am sure that if the India Office had attempted it, Parliament would not have allowed it. Therefore in fact, we never dreamt of such a thing as doubling the cultivation of opium.

You have referred to the revenue as being five millions? The net revenue from export in round figures is Rx. 5,000,000.

(*To be concluded.*)

THE *ENGLISHMAN'S* CONVICT STORY.

A few days ago we published a note from our Port Blair correspondent announcing the escape of four convicts who had been permitted to ply in a small four-oared boat within the limits of the harbour. The Andamans were visited by a succession of cyclonic storms about this time, and it is believed that runaways failed to reach the mainland. Since the publication of this announcement, the Madras papers have stated that a boat was washed ashore at Cuddalore containing four Andamanese, six convicts and one warder, who explained that, while going on business from one island to another, they were caught in a cyclone and driven out to sea. The coincidence was obvious, and the identity of the two boats has, we believe, been the subject of some speculation. To anyone endowed beyond the common with the faculty of putting two and two together, the discrepancies in the two stories would, of course, present no difficulty, and we have had at least one theory, explaining how the four convicts who were washed away from the Andamans multiplied exceedingly in the course of their voyage and landed on the coast of India one warder, six convicts, and four Andamanese. It is with a feeling akin to regret that we have to announce the fallaciousness of an explanation so ingenious in conception, and raising points of so much ethnological interest. There was, as a matter of fact, no connection whatever between the two parties. The castaways discovered at Cuddalore were edible birds nest collectors who were overtaken by the storm at Ranguchong, a station seven miles south of Port Blair, on the morning of the 26th ultimo. Knowing that anxiety would be felt concerning their safety, they sent in word of their whereabouts, and on the following day as the storm had abated, the steam-launch Ross was sent down to tow them in, but no trace could be found of the boat. On an enquiry being made, it was found that, instead of waiting in Ranguchong for help, they had started for Port Blair, and were last seen about three miles out to sea, off Brookesabad, some four miles south of the port. They then disappeared in a heavy squall, but as the boat was large and seaworthy, and was under the charge of a very skilful Burmese, hopes were entertained that it had not been sunk, but had merely been driven out to sea. There were then on board ten convicts, a free Burmese, and four Andamanese. As no wreckage or corpses came ashore, the Nancowry was sent out to search the Archipelago Island, and also visited Barren Island, Narcondam, and looked about the open sea as far south as the Invisible Bank. Nothing was found, but there is no room for reasonable doubt that this is the party that was cast up on the Cuddalore coast. It will be interesting to learn why only six of the ten convicts who apparently left Ranguchong arrived on the further side of the Bay.—*Englishman.*

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of undelivered Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Adams, Surgeon C
Allender, Mrs J D
Abbott, E R
Bowen, R & Co
Bayley, C
Bolim, Benjamin
Bachmaun, A.
Bruck, Mani
Bruce, B Miss
Bacon, Miss
Black, Mrs
Broacha, Mr A
Burn, Miss
Barrett, E C
Bushley Robert
Brown, M E
Cook, G H
Charles
Campbell, Revd W W
Dunning, A
Douglas, Miss M
Donaldson, Mrs
Dale, Mrs
Douglas, G A
Dallas, Edwards W B
Desveaux, B
Desbordes, J
David, I
Dalten, J H C
Douglas, Revd C
Esevyr, Bomb
Erskine, Mrs C
Fieldmann
Grant, Major V C
Glaser, M
Grey, Mrs L
Good, J H
Gallegra, Salvatore
Galden, D
Galdenstein, M
Holmes, E A
Hodgson, Mr A C
Haig, Revd A
Haiman, Mr A
Haleikosh, Capt
Hampton, Miss
Issac, Miss
James, W J
Jacob, Miss A
Jenkins, Lt A H
Kohl, Dr C
Koplin, Mrs C
Kupelwieser, L
Lenther, Dr J W
Laundry, A J W
Lovegrove, W H
Lambert, F G
Mitchell, W J
Maven, Miss Ada
Mohammed Ismail
Macduff, A
Moutague, J D
Mathers
MacLeod, Major R W
Newsom, C M
Nelson, F
Newton, Miss F
Nicholas, J
Naylor, H A
O'Hearn, P
Owen, C
Penton, T
Paterson, A R
Pritchard, F
Pilkington, Miss
Pien, Joseph
Pineda, D F
Prince Pierre Arouberg
Rogers, A S
Roper, Mrs E A
Reenely, Mr P
Ramdohr, R
Rosin, S
Roper, E W
Rustim Setna
Roberts, R M
Samuel, F
Singer, W M G
Sattler
Sorabji Nesurwanji Kooka
Strugnell, A C
Scott, Capt, C
Smith, G
Simpson, J
Spanion, Mrs A
Sharpe, F S
Smith, N
Sykes, P M
Seabrooke, N W
Schillerman, Mrs E
Tabb, Miss P
Thomas, E A Simon
Thomasso, Marchetto
Towlin, R E
Trevor, H E
Trevor, A S
Trott, R H
Terketloba, Joseph
White, P
Wilson, A C
Wardroper, Col
Warren, Thomas
Warwick & Co
Wingerter, Miss
Walton, H

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th November, 1893, on 25 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	400	10	1,010
Or per mile of Railway	24	16	......	40
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	9,315	6,442	161	15,948
Total for 19 weeks	9,945	6,842	171	16,958
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......
Per mile of Ry. do.	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date do.	......	......	......	......

Subscription lists will be opened immediatel for the Pasteur Institute scheme. The Amritsar Municipality have sanctioned a donation of Rs. 1,000 and an annual subscription of Rs. 500. The Gurdaspur Municipality had previously promised a donation and an annual grant, and among other donations promised are Rs. 1,000 from Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel of Quetta, Rs. 500 from Surgeon-Colonel Harvey, Calcutta, and Rs. 100 from Mr. Maconachie, Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur. The Government of India have promised to give the services of a qualified medical officer to superintend the Institution, which is equivalent to an annual donation of at least Rs. 12,000. Altogether the Committee will commence their work under most favourable auspices.

Holloway's Pills.—In general debility, mental depression, and nervous irritability there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these famous Pills. They purify the blood, soothe and strengthen the nerves and system, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and, in fact, make the patient sensible of a total and most delightful revolution in his whole system. They may be commended most unreservedly as the very best family medicine in existence. Though so powerfully efficacious, they are singularly mild in their operation, and might be given with perfect confidence to delicate women and young children. They contain not a grain of mercury, or any other noxious substance, and cannot do harm. Delicate females and all persons of sedentary habits will find these Pills a blessing.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

"A MAN like Mr. Gladstone," Lord Sherbrooke wrote, "who weighs events in a balance so sensitive that he can determine to a hair's-breadth when war ceases to be defensive and takes the character of aggression, must have often been engaged in the same exercise of mental ponderation, and for ever perplexed and tormented with doubts whether we were not, after all, hitting Russia a little too hard; how far the mundane motives of anger, ambition, and wounded pride mix themselves up with the love of justice and the laudable desire of self-defence and self-preservation; whether it was lawful to shoot two men at once with one rifle; and whether the fuses of our shells, bad as they were, were not after all too good, considering the infamous object on which they were to be sent. He had made up his mind that the descent on the Crimea and the attack on Sebastopol were conceived in a purely defensive spirit, but could he be quite sure that their was nothing aggressive in the way of carrying them out? Was the onslaught of Inkerman repelled by men using no unnecessary violence, and were the sorties of the garrison always repulsed in a mild and Christain spirit?"

The late Sir John Abbott, although Premier of Canada for a short period in 1891-92, will hardly be numbered by the historian among the leading statesmen of the country. Still, he was a man of mark in the Dominion, and of remarkable ability in many ways. He was in politics more or less from 1859 till his death, but only really came to the front in 1887 when appointed leader of his party in the Senate. Prior to that year he identified himself more with his profession and with commerce than with affairs of State, and was the racognized head of the legal fraternity in the province of Quebec.

Many important Candian enterprises were piloted through their initial stages by Sir John Abbott, and this is notably the case with the Canadian Pacific Railway, to which he was standing counsel from its inception until the line was completed. While, therefore, not a preminent politician in the ordinary sense of the term, he was always the trusted adviser of the Conservative leaders, and had he been so disposed, it is generally believed that he might have been a member of the Government long before he was prevailed upon to accept office.

So Mr. Robert Buchanan repudiates, both on his own part and that of the literary profession, the defence offered by Mr. Hall Caine. He will still have it that literature is not a noble profession, and is frequently a degrading one, and as for himself, why his one virtue is candour. In his letter of repudiation in the "Chronicle" Mr. Buchanan relates that one of the strongest injunctions laid upon him by Lewes was never to express a literary opinion which might provoke critical animosity, and if he had dangerous views on any subject to "keep them to myself.'' Buchanan once informed Lewes that, on first coming to London, he had to keep body and soul alive by writing pot-boilers for a weekly journal of fiction. "For God's sake," he said "don't tell this to any one else, for if you ever achieve reputation as a poet the fact will be used against you." "In other words, this kind and sympathetic man, remembering his own experience, asked me to trim and tinker my life in order to represent it otherwise than it was, or had been."

The suicide of Miss Daisy Garland has created a very painful feeling in Washington social circles, where she enjoyed considerable popularity before the religious mania, which is responsible for her death, caused her to withdraw entirely from society. Her father ex-Attorney-General Garland, is one of the "big men" of the capital city, socially, legally, and politically. A citizen of the southern state of Arkansos, he was, in 1861, a leading spirit in the Provisional Congress, and late a member of the Confederate Senate. After the war, in 1869, he was elected to the United State Senate, but owing to the test oath then in force, could not take his seat. Some years later, he was again elected as Senator and this time admitted, being re-elected in 1883. Two years later he entered President Cleveland's first Cabinet as Attorney-General.

In connection with the death of Baron Ffrench, it may be recalled that just before the Home Rule Bill went up to the Lords the Gladstonite organs announced that one of the most effective speakers in its favour would be Lord Ffrench, whose life had been spent among the Irish people, and whose utterances would be of a weighty character. As we pointed out at the time, whatever Lord Ffrench's views on the Bill might be, he was not able to propound them in the Lords because he was not a representative Peer. That he was a strong Nationalist was matter of common knowledge, and in pas years he took an active part in political matters. Of late, however, owing to advancing years—he has died at the age of 81—he has lived in retirement at Blackrock, county Dublin. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Charles A. Ffrench, who is now at the Cape.

In Mr. Burnett, who was killed in the engagement with the Matabele, the South Africa Company lose a useful man. He was an old Australian miner, who some three years ago went to Mashonaland with Mr. Selous, with a view of getting some mining concessions. He has since remained there, prospecting for gold on his own account, and though advanced in years was a man of great activity.

The death is announced of Mr. T. C. Bain, the Government Surveyor and Geologist at the Cape, whose father was engineer of the well-known Mitchell's Pass-road at Cape Colony. Before becoming Government Surveyor Mr. Bain held the position of Irrigation and Geological Sorveyor, and both the Cape Museum and the Natural History Museum at South Kensington contain important geological specimens collected by him, among which may be mentioned the collection of reptilian remains from the lacustrine beds of the Karoo.

By the death of Cardinal Laurenzi the present Pope loses an old and intimate friend, whom he has always held in high esteem. The late Cardinal was made by Pius IX., coadjutor to the then Cardinal Bishop of Perugia, who is now Leo XIII. He was ordained in 1843, and was created a cardinal in petto in 1880, being officially proclaimed Cardinal Priest four years later. He was in his 73rd year when he died.

The Shereefa of Wazan, is an English lady, who for several years resided at Tangier. She was the wife of the Shereef of Wazan, a reputed descendant of the Prophet Mahomed and a consin of the Sultan. He died about a year ago. The Shereef was induced to become a French subject for political motives, and it was currently reported that France would not have been unwilling to aid him in ousting the present Sultan from his paramount position in Morocco.

M. Clemenceau, the once powerful Radical leader in the Chamber, who was blackballed in the late general election, is trying as a militant journalist to regain some of his former glory. Like M. de Girardin, he endeavours to come out every day with a new idea. So far he has not met with much success, and his last idea of making the Press arbiter in the French miners' strick is not calculated to improve his position. His brother journalists will not listen to it, and in all probability it will "fall into the water." M. Clemenceau has clearly not yet mastered the question of capital versus labour and all his good attentions thereanent being without knowledge, will have no effect. Evidently he must try again.

Once again an accusation of plagiarism has been brought against M Victorien Sardou, this time in the matter of his new piece, "Madam Sans-Gene. This was to be expected, since every work he produces is claimed by some unknown dramatist. On the present occasion it is M. Lemonnier, manager of one of the minor Paris theatres, who comes forward to dispute the author's claim to originality. M. Sardou replies, "I thank you my dear sir, for informing me that you once wrote a piece on the same subject, but I can assure you that it bears no resemblance to mine. Your play is fantastic, whereas mine is historical. After the polite slap in the face, M. Lemonnier has thought it prudent not to say anything more about it.

There is one person (says Mr. Labouchere in "Truth") at any rate, who has nothing to fear from Disestablishment. Information has reached me concerning a vicar in North Wales who supplements his more sacred duties of a parish priest by taking part, in partnership with various relatives, in the following business:—Hotel proprietor, cab proprietor, furniture remover, proprelor of sawmills, joiner, blacksmith, wheel wight, painter, paper hanger, miller, grocer, baker, miner, and tollkeeper. He also runs brakes, and is manager of some mineral spring. It would be interesting to know how much of his valuable time this ecclesiastical Whitelley finds himself able to devote to the cure of souls.

THE Yorkshire "Evening Post on Monday published an account of a visit which a Leeds detective has paid to Jabez Spencer Balfour, according to which he lives in great style about 25 miles from Buenos Ayres. His residence is guarded by mounted and armed police, who on several occasions prevented the detective from effecting an interview with Balfour, and one of these armed policemen volunteered the information that any attempt to forcibly arrest Balfour would be futile, as his defensive force numbered 100 armed men, and that special arrangements were being made to provide reinforcement if necessary. Balfour's house is situated in what the detective described as a perfect fairyland.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hajeen, 1,785 tons, Captain W J J Goldsworthy, will sail to-day for Amsterddam, with a general cargo.

THE s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain Thos Hughes sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE s s Benedick, 1,581 tons, Captain J Hansey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum (30th October), with a cargo of 87,000 cases kerosine oil, and Mr Napier as cabin and five deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Benedick (s)	Hansey........	Batoum, Oct 30.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Lady Gordon (s) ...	Whitley	Colombo, &c.
	Idar (s)	Hughes	Liverpool, &c.

The Steamer Hajeen, Captain Goldsworthy, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Amsterdam.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Energia, for Antwerp.
" Rheinfels, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi.
" Baron Douglas, for Dunkirk and Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
19	City of Oxford s ...	Miller	Liverpool, Oct 19.
	Kut Sang s............	Bowker	Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 19.—Steamers Palamcotta and Lightning, and ship Lord Carron.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
21	Falkland s	....	Calcutta.
	Putiala s	....	Negapatam.
	Culna s..................	....	Calcutta.
	Lindula s................	....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.			
20	Avoca s..................	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 23.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dundee s—15 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Asia s—1 hogshead whisky, Colton Tingcombe and Co.
Australia s—20 cases whisky, Morinas and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rome s—25 cases champagne, Ewart Latham and Co.
Energia s—160 packages blasting powder, Finlay Muir and Co.
Oriental s—3 cases sheerywine, 2 cases claret, and 13 cases portwine, Cutler Palmer, and Co; 3 cases bacon, 4 cases ham, and 4 cases cheese, M Mackenzie and Co; 3 cases medicine, K Nathoo and Co; 9 casks ham, and 8 cases bacon, Treacher and Co; 8 cases medicine, V Nathoo.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—15 bales printing papers, M A Essabhoy and Co.
Braunfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—3 qr cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Himalaya s—3 cases medicine, Eduljee Bros.
St Giles s—10,000 cases kerosine oil, Samuel Cornforth.
Ladakh s—7,000 cases kerosine oil, B M Abdool Reman.

FROM BATOUM.

Baron Douglas s—687 cases kerosine oil, Fazalbhoy Janmahomed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Khios s—75 bales hemp, Vassonji Gopal; 112 cwts coir yarn, Joraj Laljee; 125 cwts coir yarn, A Mahadev; 400 cwts linseed oil cakes, Temple and Co; 502 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 75 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 45 bales wool R Raghonathdas.
Aston Hall s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 250 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee.
Idar s—7 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—10 hogsheads chutney Framjee Nowrojee; 112 cwts olibanum, G H Vishram; 90 cwts olibanum, T Jamnadas.
Ashdown s—32 cwts fishmaws, M J Jomabhoy and Co; 270 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 10,000 cwts bone-meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Sinclair s—6,003 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 250 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Wakefield s—403 bales cotton, 5,022 cwts rapeseed, and 3,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, and 2,566 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 10,000 cwts linseed, N Khatraz and Co; 1,000 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy.
Niagara s—400 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 2,001 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 5,010 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Idar s—3,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 14 cwts gum, Jetha Premjee.
Arara s—350 cwts castorseed, John Fachiri; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,874 cwts bhoysing seed, Damoder Anndjee.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 330 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 715 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, and 250 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 550 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ashdown s—70 tons old iron, A M Goolam Hoosein.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 20.

Leigh, Col, Late 2nd H L I, on leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 21.

Hughes, Surgn-Col, Bombay, I M S, on duty, from Baroda

NOVEMBER 22.

Morgan, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Quetta.
Mires, Major, Bengal, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusirs, on leave, from Quetta.

NOVEMBER 23.

Dann, Lt and Adjt, Bombay, 10th L I, on furlough, from Satara.
Close, Lieut, Bombay, R E, from leave, from Bangalore.
Henderson, Lieut, Bengal, 4th Lancers, H C, on leave, from Bolarum.

DEPARTURE—November 22.

Turner, Col, Bengal, 2nd Punjab Infy, from leave, to Kohat

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th November, 1893.

1 The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 25th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red or Khaki uniform, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum, at 3-45 p.m, and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars on Saturday the 25th instant as follows:—

St. Mary's School:—One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

Byculla School:—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

2. The Range at Cooria is now available daily for class firing as well as practice. Recruits are requested to do their class firing before Christmas.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "G" Company:—No 3517 Vol J Cooper, No 3518 Vol A Rozario, and No 3519 Vol L M Pimenta.

4. Vol G F Audeen is transferred from "A" to "B" Company from this date.

5. The following promotions will take effect in "F" Company from this date:—Lce Sergt S Simpson to be Sergeant vice Sergt W D Small resigned; and Vol E Chitts to be Lce-Sergeant vice Simpson promoted.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The following having joined are posted as follows:—Mr H W Howell to "A" Troop; and Mr William Winiker to "B" Troop.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th November, 1893.

The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

To-day 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill, Nos 1 and 4 Subdivisions.

2 Gunner Ralph St John Walley is transferred from No 1 to No 2 Company, dated 22nd instant.

3 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 20th instant and posted to No 1 Sub-division No 2 Company:—No 380 Gunner F White.

4 Parade for to-morrow:—No 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales' Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba North Fort to commence the annual gun target practice. Members are reminded that they *must* attend this practice in order to earn the extra capitation grant of Rs. 10. Dress:—Drill order without arms.

No 2 Company will parade at the foot of the Railway bridge opposite Byculla Police Station at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for 10 inch R M L Gun drill. Dress:—Drill order *with* arms.

5 Members entitled to Proficiency and Efficiency badges, and 5 years service stars, who are not already in possession of the same, should send in their names and the badges they require to their respective Head-Quarters without delay.

By Order,
(Sd. J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 23.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck of duty:—Lieut E Tennant, S C, Sqdn Officer, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck of duty:—Major C O Nicholetts S C, Second in Command, 5th Bo L I, for one year.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—Aden Troop—Qr-Mr Dafadar Muhammad Khan to be Jamadar vice Ressaldar Bishna Parshad, pensioned.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—(Bombay) Native Mountain Battery—Havaldar Narayan Singh to be Jamadar vice Edu Singh, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Col H B Jacob, Staff Corps.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Rev F E D Cobbold are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The Rev H W Nelson, B A, Chaplain of Aden, has been granted two months' privilege leave from the 5th Dec 1893.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev P R Harrison, M A, to officiate as Chaplain of Aden during the absence of the Rev H W Nelson or until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Shankar Pandurang Pandit, Administrator, Porbandar State, has been granted leave of absence on medical certificate for one year.

Rao Bahadur Shankar Pandurang Pandit and Capt M T Lyde respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Administrator, Porbandar State.

Capt M T Lyde and Mr W T Morison, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Administrator, Porbandar State.

Lieut H G Carnegy, Assist Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, and Lieut H F Jacob, Assist Political Supt, Palanpur, passed the Political Departmental Examination prescribed in Govt Resolution.

Surgn-Major J S Wilkins has been appointed to the medical charge of the Baroda Residency, in addition to his duties as Medical Officer, 1st Regt Bo Infy, and that he assumed charge of his duties as Residency Surgeon.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to re-attach Mr W Heyland, Police Probationer, to the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Dharwar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H N Alexander, acting Dist Supt of Police, Hyderabad, to be Supt of Police in charge of the Special Branch; and Mr E C Cox, on being relieved by Mr Alexander, to do duty as Dist Supt of Police in the Hyderabad Dist.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr C E G Crawford, I C S, on return to duty, to take up his appointment as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri; and Mr A S Moriarty, I C S, on being relieved by Mr Crawford, to remain temporarily at Ratnagiri as an additiaual Assist Judge and Session Judge.

The services of Rao Saheb Lallubhai Pranvallabh Parikh, second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge of Olpad in the district of Surat, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Dept.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of second class Subordinate Judges during the absence of Rao Saheb Lallubhai Pranvallabh Parikh on special duty or pending further orders:—Rao Saheb Harisukhram Manekram Mehta, Subordinate Judge of Godhra, to be Subordinate Judge of Olpad; and Mr Vasudev Keshav Mavalankar to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty at Godhra.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Harisukhram Manekram Mehta, second class Subordinate Judge of Olpad, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Olpad, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr H W J Bagnell, I C S, Assist Collr and Magte of the First Class in the district of Poona, in charge of the western sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Junnar, Khed, Haveli and Maval.

Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Manekji Cursetji and Mr C W Chitty respectively delivered and over received charge of the office of Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 16th instant.

Khan Saheb Hormusji Jamshedji Antia, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Broach in the district of Broach is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Capt P H Saulez, Cantonment Magte, Ahmedabad, passed an examination according to Rule 11.

Rao Saheb Nanaji Vithal Atre and Rao Saheb Shridhar Mahadeo Kale respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Baramati in the Poona District on the 1st inst.

Messrs H Pogson and E V Mackay respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supt of Agency Police, Kathiawar, on the 4th inst.

Mr A L M Wood, I C S Assist Collr in the district of Surat is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Mr Wood is also appointed Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency of Bombay.

Rao Saheb, Vadilal Tarachand Parikh assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhiwndi in the Thana District.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the Honble Mr Ganpatrao Damodar Panse, Sub-Divisional Magte in the Ratnagiri Dist, to call for and examine the records of proceedings before inferior Criminal Courts situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction for the purpose contemplated in that section.

Rao Bahadur Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar, Huzur Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the Ratnagiri Dist, is invested additional powers specified.

Azam Tulsidas Chaturbhuj Ojha, Head Munshi of taluka Ghotki in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Tarachand Lakhumal, Head Munshi of taluka Nagar Parkar in the district of Thar and Parkar, is appointed Magte of the third class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Vadilal Tarachand Parikh, second class Subordinate Judge of Bhiwndi, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Bhiwndi, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50.

Rao Saheb Thakurdas Mathuradas relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bulsar in the Surat Dist on the 10th inst.

Azam Amulrai valad Gunshamdas, sub pro-tem. Head Munshi of taluka Mirpur in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Kamalashankar Pranshankar Trivedi, B A, to continue to act as Professor of Oriental Languages Elphinstone College, pending the return of Mr MacMillan to duty in that College on relief by Mr Selby, or further orders.

Mr Ghulam Muhammad Ghulamali Akhund, B A, acted as Depy Educational Inspr, Shikarpur, during the absence of Rao Saheb Pritamdas Kismatrai Tolani on privilege leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Maconochie, I S C, was appointed to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Panch Mahals, and Dist Registrar, Panch Mahals, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Panch Mahals Dist, from 26th July to 20th Sept 1893, both days inclusive.

The undermentioned officers passed the ordinary Lower Standard Departmental Examination:—Passed with great Credit—Mr Sadhusing Morusing, Head Munshi to the Collector of Shikarpur. Passed with Credit—Mr Asardas Motaram, Shirastedar to the Dist Magte, Shikarpur; Mr C S Marston, Assist Consvr and Registrar, River Indus; Mr Naraindas Vishivdas, Clerk, Assist Collector's Office, Larkhana; Mr Hiranand Tahilram, Munshi, Treasury Office, Shikarpur; Mr P Phillipowsky, Abkari Inspr, Hyderabad; Mr Asudamal Isardas, Head Clerk, Dist Judge, Shikarpur; and Mr Wali Muhammad Hafiz Ali Muhammad, Munshi, Assist Collector's Office, Hyderabad.—The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

Mr C S Marston passed an examination in Sindhi on the 13th Oct 1893.

Mr J Louis Rieu, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a Member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt, reported his arrival on the 20th Nov 1893, and has been placed under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr C G S., has been commuted by the Secy of State for India into furlough on medical certificate for four months.

Mr. George W Hatch, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a Member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt, reported his arrival and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmednagar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the return to duty of Mr T D Little, M Inst C E, the following promotion and reversions are ordered with effect from 20th Nov 1893:—Mr T D Little, M Inst C E, to be Chief Engr, 1st class, temporary rank; Col J D Cruickshank, R E, Chief Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank; Lieut-Col W Osborn, R E, to be Supdg Engr, 1st class; Mr S B Doig, M Inst C E, to be Supdg Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank; Mr R B Joyner, M Inst C E, to be Supdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank; Mr P Reynolds, M Inst C E, to be Ex Engr, 1st Grade; and Mr S N Squire, Assist Engr, 1st grade.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T D Little, M Inst C E, to act as Chief Engr and Secy to Government, Public Works Dept.

Col J D Cruickshank, R E, on relief by Mr Little, will revert to his appointment as Chief Engr, Central Division.

Mr G V Gayatonde, L C E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, passed on the 30th Oct 1893 an examination in colloquial Sindhi according to the Standard laid down.

Messrs C Subrao and Cadambi Shrinivasachar, Assist Engr, 3rd grade (Old Classification), have passed the Departmental Examination prescribed in paragraphs 13 and 14, Chapter II, of the Public Works Code.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Messrs C Subrao and C Shrinivasachar to be Assist Engrs, 2nd grade (Old Classification).

Under the Rules for the reorganization of the Department promulgated in Government of India the above-named officers are re-graded as Assist Engrs, 3rd grade (New Classification), from 16th Aug 1893.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th November, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	75,000	1,23,000	4,000	2,02,000
Or per mile of Railway	162	267	9	438
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	15,47,796	19,57,152	55,352	35,60,300
Total for 19 weeks..	16,22,796	20,80,152	59,352	37,62,300
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	91,737	1,24,641	3,579	2,19,967
Per mile of Ry do.	199	270	8	477
Total to corresponding date do.	15,15,613	19,11,861	64,645	34,92,119

Decrease for the week.......................Rs. 17,967
Increase to date 2,70,181

NOTICES.

The Best Dressing
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Prevents the hair from becoming thin, faded, gray, or wiry, and preserves its richness, luxuriance, and color to an advanced period of life. It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, and healthy.

The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature, in youth and health, as modern chemistry can supply.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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BIG G
CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
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The ACUTE PAIN is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well-known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.
PILLS.

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FER BRAVAIS
most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anœmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.
LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"
Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS
Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy ..... or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. Mention this Paper.

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ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
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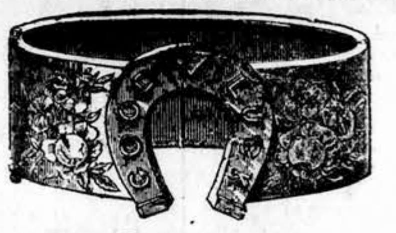
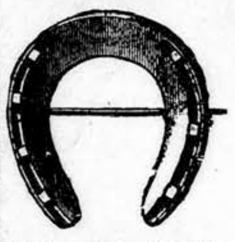
73, ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY.

3631 G. Silver Brooch.
Rs. 6 cash.

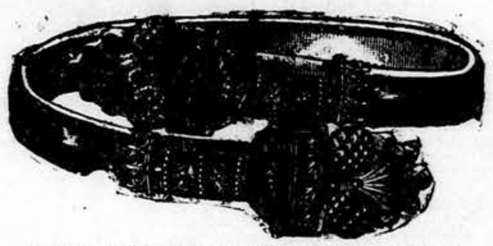


3632 G. Engraved Silver Bangle.
Rs. 15 cash.

3633 G. Silver Brooch.
Rs. 6 cash.



3634 G. Silver Brooch.
Rs. 6 cash.



3635 G. Silver Bangle, similar to illustration.
Rs. 5 cash.

3636 G. Silver Gilt Brooch
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3639 G. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch.
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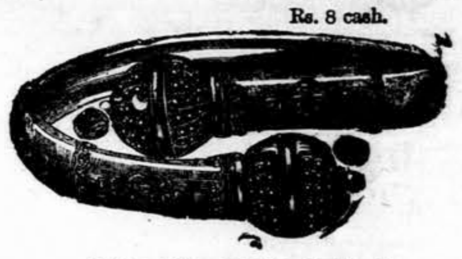
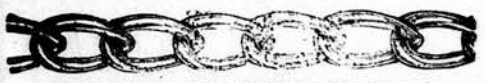
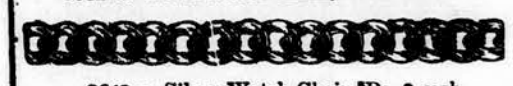


3640 G. Silver Bangle, Rs. 6 cash.



3641 G. Silver Watch Chain, Rs. 13 cash.

3642 G. Silver Watch Chain, Rs. 12 cash.



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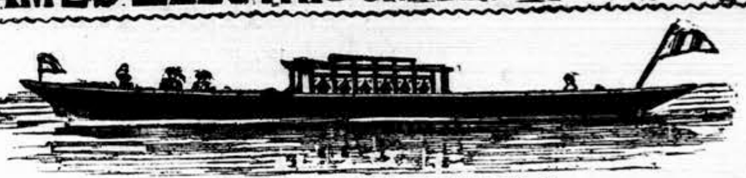

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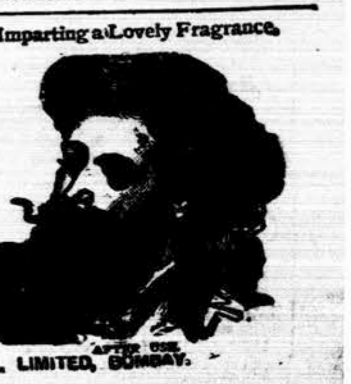

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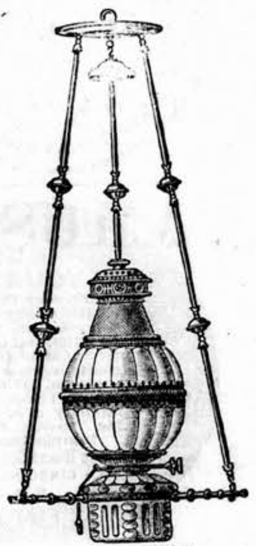
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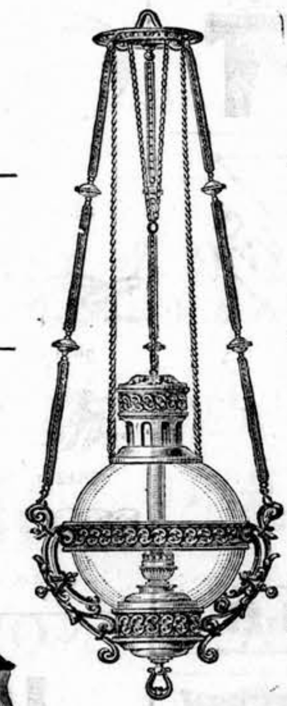
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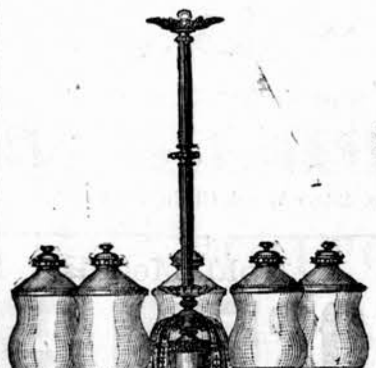
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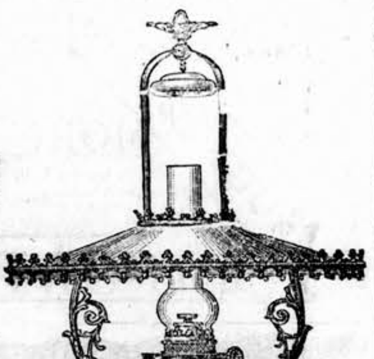
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